The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4943. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Renewed Discussion Concerning the Rumors of War.

The Reorganization of the Hungarian National Guard Improbable.

Exciting Debates in the French Corps Legislatif.

IMPERIAL HONORS TO MINISTER ROUHER.

Demonstration of Orangemen in England.

FRANCE.

Official Denial of the Rumors of War.

PARIS, Monday, July 29.

The *Moniteur* this morning declares that the rumors of war which now prevail on the Continent are without foundation. It says that the existing relations of France with all the European Powers are eminently peaceful. It denies that the formation of new military camps is contemplated, and says the reserves of artillery and cavalry horses are to be sold to the farmers in the Departments.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Sincerity of the French Government Statements Doubted.

LONDON, Monday, July 29—Noon.

The sincerity of the repeated denials put forth in the *Moniteur* of the war reports now current in Europe, is doubted here. The London *Times*, in its city article, this morning, is of the opinion that the alarm created by these warlike rumors will have the effect to check trade generally until next Spring.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian National Guard not to be Reorganized.

VIENNA, Monday, July 29.

It is denied that the Hungarian national military organization known as the Honveds or National Guard is to be reëstablished. Though several meetings of the Honveds of 1848 have recently been held in Hungary with the object of effecting a reorganization, no action has yet been taken by either the Austrian or Hungarian Governments to that end.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, July 29—Noon.

Consols for money, 93⅞.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	48½
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Consolidated Bonds	23

LONDON, Monday, July 29—2 P. M.

Consols have advanced ⅛ ℔ cent., and are now quoted at 94 for money.

United States Five-Twenties are ½ ℔ cent. higher, and are quoted at 72¾.

Erie Railway shares have declined ½ ℔ cent., and are quoted at 48.

Illinois Central Railway shares are steady at 76¾.

LONDON, Monday, July 29—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 94 for money.

American Securities closed buoyant at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72 7-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	48½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22½

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 29—Noon.

COTTON—The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS excited—Corn, 35s. 9d. for new. Wheat, 13s. 11d. for White California. Oats, 4s. Barley, 5s. Peas, 41s.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 49s. 9d.; Cheese, 54s.; Beef, 140s.; Pork, 73s.; Bacon, 42s. 9d.

PRODUCE—Pot ashes, 31s.; Resin—Common, 7s.; fine, 15s.; Spirits of Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; refined; 1s. 4½d.; Tallow, 44s. 9d.; Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Monday, July 29—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig, Iron, 53s. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £41 4s. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £120.

LONDON, Monday, July 29—Noon.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp on Saturday evening at 43 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 29—2 P. M.

COTTON—There is no change in the quotations of cotton.

PROVISIONS—Bacon has advanced to 43s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

PRODUCE—Standard White Petroleum has advanced to 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Monday, July 29—2 P. M.

Linseed Cakes have advanced to £9 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 29—Evening.

COTTON—The market for Cotton closed at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	10⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet. Corn, 35s. 9d.; Oats, 4s.; Barley, 5s.; Peas, 41s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s., and Beef, 140s. ℔ bbl. Bacon firm at 43s. Lard, 49s. 9d.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common, 7s.; Fine, 15s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 5d. Tallow, 44s. 6d.

LONDON, Monday, July 29—Evening.

Sugar and Iron Steady at opening quotations. Linseed Cakes firm at £9 15s. Other articles unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, July 29—Noon.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. JONES, from New-York July 13, arrived here last evening *en route* to Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 29.

The steamships *Aleppo*, Capt. HARRISON, and *Etna*, Capt. TIBBETTS, which left New-York on the 17th inst., have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, July 29.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from New-York on the 20th inst., touched at this port to-day, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Monday, July 29.

The steamer *Britannia*, Capt. LAIRD, which left New-York on the 13th of July, has arrived in the Clyde.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 17.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. LEITCH, which left Liverpool at 5 P. M. on the 17th and Queenstown on the 18th of July, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamer *England* was to have sailed simultaneously with the *City of Boston*, but owing to the storm which prevailed, she met with some damage as she was leaving her dock, and would probably be detained.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on Tuesday, July 16, also arrived yesterday morning.

The Sultan, the Viceroy of Egypt and the Belgian volunteers continued to be much "lionized" in London.

On Monday the Sultan, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and a brilliant suite, paid a state visit to the Royal Italian Opera, and afterward were present at a splendid *fête* given by the Duke of Sutherland, at Stafford House, at which the Viceroy was also present.

On Tuesday, the distinguished party visited the Military Departments at Woolwich, and in the evening were present at a grand musical and pyrotechnic festival, at the Crystal Palace.

On Wednesday, (the day the steamer sailed,) the grand naval review at Spithead was to take place in the presence of the Queen, the Sultan and a host of distinguished guests and functionaries. Including 16 gunboats of 2 guns each, the number of vessels-of-war to take part in the review was 51, carrying 1,089 guns.

The combined military and volunteer review at Wimbledon Common, on Saturday, was to be on a large scale, and the Sultan was to be present.

The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London had presented in a gold casket a complimentary address to the Viceroy of Egypt, recognizing the facilities given to trade and to traders by the Viceroy, who made a suitable reply, and pledged himself to encourage to the utmost the commercial relations of the two countries.

The Orange anniversary did not pass over entirel without disturbance. A demonstration took place at St. Helens, Lancashire, on the 15th, and much rioting and some bloodshed ensued. For a time there was a complete reign of terror in the town, but quiet was soon restored.

A capture was made in London on the 13th of another Fenian leader, known as Gen. FARIOLA. He is an Italian by birth, and was lately a General in the Federal army. Since then he has been one of the principal leaders in the Fenian movement, and is an intimate friend of STEPHENS. He is also intimate with Gen. HALPIN, Col. KELLY, and other leading Fenians. He was captured on a warrant issued by the Irish Government, and would be sent to Dublin to be tried before the special commission. He had been on the Continent keeping out of the way for three months.

Interesting debates had taken place in the Corps Legislatif on the policy of the Government.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes a report from Marshal NIEL to the Emperor, followed by an Imperial decree reëstablishing the 28 batteries of artillery suppressed in November, 1865. The same paper denies a rumor that it was proposed to hold an investigation into the conduct of Marshal BAZAINE while in Mexico.

Signor RATAZZI is expected to visit Paris at the end of July, to arrange for a loan of £24,000,000 on the church properties, which, it is believed, is to be raised by redeemable bonds, and not in the form of rentes.

The Portuguese Government are said to have lately obtained at Paris a temporary loan of £300,000 at the rate of twelve per cent., and it is added that negotiations were in progress for a further amount, but have been stopped by the publication of the facts regarding the Southeastern Railway Company of Portugal. The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"The last returns of the Bank of France prove that a metallic reserve has at length shown a change, as in place of the augmentation reported for so many weeks with only one exception, the present returns give a diminution of twenty-five and one-half millions. The discount accommodation has declined two millions, there being a falling off of four millions in the Departments to an increase of two millions in Paris.

In the Austrian Lower House the Finance Minister made a detailed report on the financial situation of the Empire. He reviewed the unhappy situation of the last few years, recapitulating the financial measures that had been executed, and stated that the present debt of Austria was 3,046,000,000 florins. The Minister then passed to an examination of the Budget of 1867, and declared that the Hungarian Ministry had both the power and the will to meet the portion of the financial contributions falling upon Hungary. He regarded the present financial situation, taken as a whole, as unfavorable, but nevertheless hoped it would improve. The settlement of the Hungarian question, although difficult, would yet be carried out, since the necessity of it was recognized. Its basis was justice and an equal division of burdens. Economy alone was of no use if self-government was not carried out. The taxes could not be increased, but must be equally distributed. Reforms in every department of the State were urgently required. Austria had begun to effect the alterations by strengthening herself in her relations, and would quickly recover from her difficulties.

A telegram from Copenhagen says: "King GEORGE of Greece has arrived at Fredensborg, the Summer residence of the King of Denmark. His Majesty did not pass through Copenhagen. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE and his family will arrive there next week."

The Czar will arrive in Livadia on the 8th of August, where he will stay for two months.

The Nicolai Railway has been sold. The purchase money will be raised by the issue of 600,000 obligations of 125 silver roubles each, bearing 4 per cent. interest, and repayable in 84 years. The issue price will be 61 per cent.

A dispatch from Orenburg says: "The Russian troops have gained a brilliant victory over the Bokharians near Samarkand, and taken their camp by storm."

The London *Star* publishes the following: "Important intelligence from Crete has just reached the Greek Consul-General in London. It is contained in a dispatch dated Athens, July 11, which states that OMAR PASHA, having disembarked at Castel Franco, advanced toward the insurgent camp in the mountains. He found the insurgents at a place called Khania, evidently well provided with arms, ammunition and provisions; a battle ensued, which resulted in the precipitate retreat of the Turks. Their loss amounted to 500 killed and wounded. A Russian frigate brought the news to Athens."

The vine disease is appearing in the north and south of Portugal.

The question which was pending between the American Legation and the Portuguese Government, respecting the capture of JOAQUIN SILVERIA, an American citizen, residing in Paris, on the charge of complicity in the recent forgery of Bank of Portugal notes, has been amicably settled. SILVERIA returns immediately to French territory in a Portuguese war ship.

The Chamber will meet on July 22, for the Regent, and take the oath of office.

A dispatch from Constantinople says:

"The Russian Grand Duchess ALEXANDROWNA, with the Grand Duke SERGIUS, has arrived here on an excursion to the Crimea.

The Ottoman Minister at Athens has also arrived here.

Five hundred and twenty thousand pounds, the first installment of the new loan, has been received here by the Government."

The Madrid *Gazette* pubishes the law for the regulation of the public debt sanctioned by the Queen.

The decree proroguing the Chambers will be read on the 13th.

A terrible earthquake has occurred at Bjokja, Java. Numerous lives were lost.

The *Thomas Harwood*, from Philadelphia; the *Effort*, from Savannah, and the *Lion Crispo*, from San Francisco, have arrived at Liverpool.

The *Highland Mary*, from Savannah, has arrived at Bristol.

The American war steamer *Shamrock* has arrived at Lisbon.

FRANCE.

Discussion of German Affairs in the French Chambers—Addresses of Jules Favre, Minister Rouher and M. Garnier-Pages.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 16.

The order of the day for the session of July 15 was the adjourned discussion on the Budget of 1868.

M. GARNIER-PAGES observed that a certain uncertainty prevailed in the public mind, and there was much hesitation on all great foreign questions. In spite of the Exhibition and the visits of the Sovereigns, there existed nearly a general suspension of business; and it was for the Legislative Body, before separating, to dissipate those doubts and that distrust by some frank explanations. The German question lay at the root of all this; and he would leave to his colleague, M. JULES FAVRE, the duty of discussing that question from a diplomatic point of view. For himself, he would say that he spoke of the Great German nation with respect. It was passionately desirous of unity, and every party in the country had been forced to bend beneath the will of the nation on that point, namely, the party of progress, which desired the alliance of France, as against Russia; the feudal party, which was the friend of Russia and distrustful of France; and a third, called at present the National-Liberals, which erred profoundly in imagining that they could secure the triumph of nationality by violating liberty. [Hear, hear, on the Left.] But could the Confederation of the North, in its present general condition, cause any disquietude to France? No, he would answer; the Confederation of to-day did not contain a man more, nor one less, than before the union of the various States. But there was no real union; and, in both the Northern Parliament and the Saxon Chamber, that fact had been declared. If Count DE BISMARCK had desired to truly unite all Germany, he would have offered to the States a central constitution more liberal than those of each separately, whereas his present despotic Constitution was an obstacle to unity. Such was the real situation of Germany. Let her be left to herself, and the Liberal Party, which was friendly to France, would dominate. Interfere, or show any designs of interfering, and the sentiment of nationality would triumph, and a great military dictatorship be established. [Applause from several benches.]

M. JULES FAVRE would address himself to the question of Luxemburg with the view of ascertaining what the real sense of the Imperial policy was. On mere suspicions and disquietudes—for a murmur escaping from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France had found herself subjected to an additional tax on account of the army and navy of 158,000,000. That proved the necessity of surveillance. The Imperial Government, since its establishment, had augmented the Consolidated Debt by 111,000,000 of rente, or a principal sum of 3,000,000,000. It had constantly glorified itself on the result of the employment of those resources, but in the present year it had been compelled to acknowledge that a portion of the treasure of France had been foolishly squandered [reclamations; and applause from the Left,] and now many urgent necessities of the country would not those resources suffice to meet, if they were still in our hands? Under those circumstances he was anxious to know what really was the principle of the Government policy. In foreign policy there could be no absolute principle apart from the consideration of that which is useful. But one thing could never be permitted, and that was to lose sight of morality and right [different movements,] and the Imperial Government had taken force for its rule. [Interruption.] In consequence, it had seen those whom it had sustained confused and vanquished, and those whom it had attacked aggrandized by the faults of its policy. [Dissent.] Did not the Government of 1863 proclaim loudly that right was on the side of the Polish insurrection, as a legitimate vindication of the rules of morality and of treaties?

M. PELLETAN and other members near him—"Hear, hear,"

M. JULES FAVRE—The haughty dismissal given to European diplomacy by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in September, 1863, was not forgotten by any one. France was not asked to go to war on that occasion, but by a proud attitude to continue to testify to her good-will toward Poland. Had her attitude been conformable to her dignity? Was it not true that the Czar was able to return to his country proud of the homages he had received in France, and to present them to his people as a proof of the sympathies of this country and its Government with Russia? [Various movements.] Had people in France, then, forgotten the 200,000 Polish families exiled to Siberia and entirely despoiled: the religious persecutions, the convents invaded, 200 nuns of Wilna obliged to escape by night? And when every law, both human and divine, had been thus trampled under foot, the Emperor of Russia finds himself among us surrounded with honors. France had been compelled to bow her head before him. [Loud exclamations on numerous benches. Applause from the Left.] Yes, Poland has been completely crushed since the French Government raised its voice in her favor. In Mexico, was it not true, also, that the same disregard of morality and right had led to similar results? Were our fellow-countrymen there not a hundred times in a worse situation than before the expedition? Were not those whom it was intended to punish aggrandized? But he had a question to ask. Was it true that a French General officer was to accompany the Austrian mission proceeding to Mexico to reclaim the body of MAXIMILIAN? If so, what was the French officer to do? To make demands which might lead them into a fresh enterprise? [Interruption.] Our representative at Mexico, it was also said, was detained as hostage for the surrender of a Mexican exile. There was no occasion to discuss that question. Even if France were to perish, such demands could only be met by refusal. [Hear, hear.]

M. ROUHER—You are right.

M. JULES FAVRE would next turn to the diplomatic negotiations on the German question. The Chambers knew how that matter began, by an attack, in 1863, of Prussia and Austria against Denmark. France protested, but was not listened to; then came the war between the two great German Powers. The French Government claimed to have its action left free; the Chamber acquiesced, and now the whole responsibility rested with the former. What had been the language held as to the result? The French nation, so proud, so warlike, was deeply moved by the event of Sadowa and by what followed; but it was told that the Confederation which had been created against France was now broken up; that the aggrandizement of Prussia secured the independence of Germany; that our country had no need to take any umbrage, and that a lasting peace would ensue. That was the language of the Emperor in opening the session; and that was the language of the Minister. But at that very time in the circles of diplomacy it was known that facts contradicted these assurances, and that war was apprehended. The first mention of the affair of Luxemburg was to be found in a dispatch of the 28th February, 1867, and was made by the French Minister. He wrote: "It is permitted to admit that in accepting voluntarily the fact of a union of the Grand Duchy to France, the Cabinet of Berlin would consider that it was acting wisely, and would be offering a moral and material satisfaction to France." There was certainly an allusion in supposing that the aggrandizement of France would be agreeable to Prussia. On the 21st March he again wrote: "We are daily receiving fresh proofs of the desire of the inhabitants to be united to France. We have no doubt that by an almost unanimous vote they will sanction the arrangements the King Grand Duke is disposed to make with us. What were the documents which authorized the Minister of State to use such language? The Minister of State had said that out of eight millions of inhabitants in Mexico, five millions had given their suffrage to the Empire. What was the basis for hopes of such a vote of the inhabitants of Luxemburg? A dispatch of the French Charge d'Affaires, elated the 4th of November, 1866, said that the population of the Grand Duchy clung to their independence. The Minister of State thought the people of the Duchy were going to hold out their arms to him. He had, nevertheless, advised the Dutch diplomatist to be discreet. "Say nothing to Prussia about it," he said. The secret was not, however, well kept, and the Minister complained. The negotiations soon assumed an alarming character. There were provocations on both sides of the Rhine. The French Government negotiated with an idea of peace, but excited the passions of war. It expended 158,000,000, and threw the country into a well-grounded terror. [Marks of dissent.] Every one was agreed that war was a horrible scourge. It was sometimes necessary, when the honor of the country was engaged, and then neither men nor money should be spared. [Movements in different senses.] They should not, however, be thoughtlessly risked, and the nation, if it wished to preserve them, should have the courage to attend to its own affairs. [Applause on several benches.] The word confidence was continually used. The Chamber was asked to throw itself into the hands of the Government. Any criticism would be seditious. Confidence, in the midst of ruin and failure! When a menacing state of things was allowed to be consecrated in Germany! To accord it in such circumstances would be worse than a fault; it would be a crime. The Chamber was the nation, and to it belonged the direction of affairs. Otherwise, the country was menaced with a Mexican expedition in Europe, to obtain a compensation for that in America, and if they waited for the day of repentance to put a stop to it, that would be too late. [Applause around the speaker.]

M. ROUHER did not clearly understand the last words of the honorable gentleman. He had said that the Government was incessantly making appeals for confidence, adding that it was not merited, and that the country was menaced with a fresh expedition of a nature to compromise the peace of the world. Did the debate admit of such reflections? The debate was a serious diplomatic incident, in which M. JULES FAVRE admitted that the Government had obtained a victory. The honorable gentleman had examined the facts; he (the Minister) would do so in his turn, and the Chamber would have to decide. The Government should not be too scrupulously made to account for its expenditure, for if among its great enterprises there was one which had been a subject of grief, those which had heightened the greatness of France must not be forgotten. [Hear, hear.] The glory acquired in the Crimea, the deliverance of a people in Italy, and the immense development of public works in France, had given glorious and fertile results. In the Polish affair France was not alone; three great Powers united to address to Russia observations reminding her of previous treaties, and recalling her to feelings of humanity. The steps taken led to no result, but did the Chamber reproach the Government with not having made war, and should all relations with a great Empire have been terminated, to the prejudice of all the great interests of Europe? Was there not something strange in the reproach that a guest of France had been received with courtesy; besides, the ovation had only taken place when the Czar had incurred an immense danger by the side of the Sovereign of France in consequence of a deplorable attempt at assassination. [Hear, hear, on several benches.] The Government had been asked whether it had sent a French general officer to Mexico. No. For a long time past M. DANO had received orders to strike his flag on the day on which MAXIMILIAN should cease to be Emperor. The Government had no knowledge of a stipulation to the effect that in order to save the life of M. DANO a certain Mexican emigrant (ALMONTE) would have to be sacrificed. Such a proposal would not merit to be taken into consideration. [Applause.] The German question originated on the 24th June, 1866. It was not raised by France, but by the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, some days before Sadowa.

At a later day, continued M. ROUHER, the French Government, displaying extraordinary energy, had expended in its preparations those 158,000,000 which had given rise to criticism. Prussia, basing herself on the treaty of 1839, had declared that no compromise could take place without the intervention of the great Powers. The French Government had accepted that proposal, as it had always considered those great mediations as the most happy and efficacious protection of the peace of Europe. France at the same time had declared to the great Powers that she did not insist on the project of the cession, as her only object was to put an end to an offensive position on the borders of her frontier. Mr. JULES FAVRE had passed a merited eulogium on the letter of the Queen of England. But to whom had that letter been addressed? To the King of Prussia; or to the Emperor NAPOLEON? The Queen knew where was the danger. The resistance was not at Paris, but at Berlin, and arose from certain patriotic desires and a military ardor. Queen VICTORIA wrote to King WILLIAM:

M. BERRYER—It was a family affair between her and the Royal House of Prussia.

M. ROUHER—When once the question of evacuation was raised could France draw back? The Prussian Government seemed disposed to repulse the legitimate demands of France. Then the Government took the necessary precautions to assure victory in case of a possible conflict. [Hear, Hear.] Had it remained motionless, what bitter words would not those have uttered who to-day criticise it? [Approbation.] The Government was accused of not having spoken the truth, of having exposed itself to a contradiction on the part of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Holland. That reproach had no foundation. Again, it was taunted with having thrown profound disquietude throughout Europe for a ridiculous object. But if France had not insisted on the evacuation her dignity would have been humiliated. France had claimed what she believed to be just, and her success, instead of being a cause of irritation, ought to become an element of concord and peace, [Hear, hear.] M. JULES FAVRE and M. GARNIER-PAGES had asked what was the thought of the Government as to German unity. It was that German unity was a serious fact, which must have been realized sooner or later, either under Prussia or Austria. It had taken place under Prussia, and there was nothing in it to trouble the peace of the world.

M. THIERS.—And the military law?

M. ROUHER—I beg M. THIERS either to let me understand his interruptions or to permit me to continue.

M. THIERS.—Since you ask me to repeat my interruption I may say that I spoke of the French Military Bill, of which you made me speak, in showing so much disquietude.

M. ROUHER.—When a nation was reorganizing its army in the exclusive sentiment of defence, it was not preparing for war; that step should command respect and peace when the firm determination was shown to respect foreign Powers. [Hear, hear.]

M. BERRYER—We shall see that in November.

M. ROUHER—The honorable deputy ought to have addressed that observation to M. THIERS when he interrupted. [Hear, hear.] The policy of the Government was essentially directed to the preservation of the peace in the world, and it would only consent to sacrifice such an immense interest when its honor, its dignity, and the security of its frontiers rendered that course an imperious duty. [Long continued applause.]

M. BERRYER—At the moment you spontaneously engaged in a most unfortunate war, you held precisely the same language. [Noise.]

M. JULES FAVRE—The Government had said it would consult its wisdom, its firmness and the interest of the country; he wished it to add: and the sentiments of the Chamber. ["Hear, hear," to the left of the speaker.] So that henceforth if a cause likely to trouble the peace of Europe should arise, the Legislative body should be at first consulted. [Approbation on some benches.]

M. ROUHER did not accept on behalf of the Government or the Chamber the observations made by M. JULES FARVE. And first of all he demanded the erasure of the word henceforth.

M. JULLES FAVRE—And Sadowa! If you had consulted us! [Do not interrupt!] You were alone! [Noise.]

M. ROUHER did not come here to trace out a new policy. The Government would act henceforth as it had acted in the past. [Hear, hear.] Diplomatic debates incessantly repeated were not, as the Opposition appeared to think, good means of maintaining peace. [Assent.]

M. JULES FAVRE—It was thus that you made war in Mexico. [Noise.]

M. ROUHER—It was in vain that attempts were made to cause, he did not know what part of France, to believe that the discussions in the Chamber were not free; he protested on his own account, and believed that the Chamber would protest with him.

Numerous Voices—Yes, yes. The close, the close.

After some further discussion an adjournment was had.

Liberty in France—Address of M. Glais-Bizoin.

In the session of the 11th, M. GLASI-BIZOIN took the floor.

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN would compare liberty to the rock of Sisyphus; it had never attained a higher point than in 1848; and never had the fall been more precipitate than since on the morrow of that catastrophe the great nation of 1789 had awoke, deprived of its rights and its liberty, and consequently without dignity or security. [Interruption.] He would not repeat the speeches of MM. PICARD, JULES FAVRE, LANJUINAIS and JULES SIMON on home affairs, nor retrace the picture drawn by M. LATOUR DU MOULIN of a policy which from its inconsistencies must be characterized as one of deceit. He did not admit with that gentleman that the Minister of State was the responsible editor, as might be said, nor the scapegoat, of that policy. [Laughter.] Under a Government based on the hereditary principle and the responsibility of the Sovereign, Pandora's box was not held by a single person. The Constitution and the truth were opposed to the idea that when some evils escaped from it, the reason was because the Minister of State had slipped his hand into it [Laughter.] If the expedition of Mexico had succeeded, it was not the Minister of State who would have ascended to the Capitol, and if only disaster had been reaped, it was not he who was to be sacrificed. [Noise.] No doubt there was something strange and abnormal in seeing a man of so serious a character as the Minister of State, after having opposed the admission of Ministers with portfolios into that Chamber as opposed to the Constitution, sit two years later, having under his arm a portfolio in which had been put the Finances, no doubt in order that M. THIERS should no longer be able to say that it was empty. The same Minister had also brought in a bill to abolish the previous authorization in the question of journals, after having opposed a proposal for its suppression. If M. LATOUR DU MOULIN wished for a proof of the accord between the language of the Minister of State and the speeches from the Crown, he would remind him of these words pronounced in another place on the 1st July: "France has institutions, sometimes tolerant even to license." Two days after the Minister of State said: "You have all liberties, if not *de jure* at least *de facto*," and the Minister of Justice added; "You have all necessary liberties, even that of the Press," and when a voice contested the latter point, he exclaimed: "Then you do not read the journals." As for himself, the speaker would reply: How could he read them, when the Minister of the Interior seized them and forbade their sale in the streets, as he had recently done to the *Liberté* and *Avenir National* during two months, to the great privation of those persons who had not means to subscribe. The reply of the Minister of Justice reminded him of the chief jailor of Sainte-Pélagie, who, after accompanying an illustrious political prisoner in his promenade, heard him murmuring on being taken back to his cell, and exclaimed: "What, you deny your liberty after walking about with me for the last two hours!" [Laughter.] What were the necessary liberties they enjoyed? All legislative assemblies had the right to choose their President; the liberty of giving reports of the sittings, of initiative, of questioning the Ministers without any formality, and of the Press. In France the members could not publish their speeches without authorization.

Several Members—It is never refused.

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN could affirm that none had ever been granted to him.

Gen. ALLARD.—Because you have never asked for it.

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN begged pardon; he had asked for it, and would be much obliged if Gen. ALLARD would assist him in obtaining it.

M. PELLETAN—It was also refused to me.

M. GLAIZ-BIZOIN—The municipal councils might be suspended three years; the Mayors were not chosen among its members: their deliberations might be annulled by the veto of the Mayor and of the Prefect. Such was the balance sheet of their liberties: the credit side was filled with three words: Nothing, nothing, nothing. [Loud exclamations of dissent.] It had been said that liberty in France had never been but ephemeral. But why? Because Providence had not given to the Government of France the great soul of WASHINGTON, who had resisted the temptation to overthrow liberty to put himself in its place. [Rumors.] They were, perhaps, arriving near the end of their career. [Noise.] His had been rather long. He took Heaven to witness that he had never had but one idea and one sentiment, that of preservation. [Noise.] He was a Conservative—[loud laughter]—of those eternal principles of liberty—[ah, ah!]—and of justice, without which there was no stability for a nation. ["Hear, hear," on the left of the speaker.] Let his fellow-citizens listen to the voice of a man who had never looked at public affairs through the prism of personal interest.

The Extradition Treaties Between France and the United States.

In the session of July 12 M. QUESNE desired to direct the attention of the Government to a defect in the Extradition Treaties between France and the United States as respected the surrender of fraudulent bankrupts. The Government of Washington was the only civilized Power in the world which refused to give up this class of criminals. The great extension of commerce, and the multiplication and frequency of the means of passing from one country to another, yearly increased the importance of this question. He could not believe the American people desired to throw the protection of their laws around the spoliators of commerce and industry, and he expressed a hope that the Government of the Emperor would not cease to use all its influence with the Cabinet of Washington to put an end to a state of things so prejudicial to public morality and to the interests of the commercial world. [Hear, hear.]

M. ROUHER said as to the subject raised by M. QUESNE the Government had endeavored to induce the United States to extend the treaty of extradition. The American legislations differed in the divers States, but in none was fraudulent bankruptcy qualified as a crime within the meaning of the treaty. Only the frauds committed to favor the concealment of property belonging to the bankrupts' estate received that qualification. He regretted that he was not able to give a more satisfactory answer. He did not, however, despair. There would one day arise some scandalous affair at which public opinion would be moved, and the United States would comprehend the immense interest they had in preventing criminals from escaping their just punishment by expatriation. [Hear, hear.]

The Campaign Against Minister Rouher—Imperial Indorsement of his Conduct.

From le Moniteur, July 15.

The following letter has been addressed by the Emperor to M. ROUHER, Minister of State and of Finance:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, July 13, 1867.

MY DEAR MONSIEUR ROUHER: I send you the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in diamonds. The diamonds add nothing to the high distinction which I have conferred on you during a long time past; but I take this means of giving to you publicly a new proof of my confidence and my esteem.

In the midst of your numerous labors and of the unjust attacks of which you are the object, a friendly attention on my part will, I hope, cause you to forget the annoyances inseparable from your position, and remind you only of your successes and of the services which you are daily rendering to the country.

Accept, my dear Monsieur ROUHER, the assurance of my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

Emile de Girardin on the Address of the French Minister.

From La Liberté, July 12.

We must not mistake the abuse of talent for the power of talent.

Nothing can be more culpable than the pretension that seeks to transform most reprehensible acts into most praiseworthy deeds.

MONS. ROUHER persists in glorifying the thought that dictated the undertaking of the Mexican enterprise.

All emphasis being set aside, what was that great thought?

We have looked for it in vain in the two letters from the Emperor to Gen. FOREY, dated respectively July 7, 1862, and June 12, 1863, and in the addresses of MONS. BILLAULT, in those of MONS. ROUHER, as also in the discourse pronounced day before yesterday by MONS. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.

We have found that great thought nowhere. We are, therefore, warranted in saying, in contradiction to MONS. ROUHER'S assertions, that it never existed.

If that great thought never existed, where did MONS. ROUHER, Minister of State, speaking in the name of the French Government, obtain the right to insult, as he did, a whole people, and to stigmatize by the word "assassin" the untiring defender of the independence of that people against foreign conquest and tyranny?

The insults thus lavished remind us of those so long heaped upon the Emir ABD-EL-KADER, who had also been so infamous as to defend his country and his religion against French invasion and French rule. When at length the day of justice dawned, the Emir ABD-EL-KADER was placed on the French pension list.

MONS. ROUHER was not even patient enough to await the reception of news that might have shown that President JUAREZ acted of his own free will in the matter of the execution ere he called the Mexican Executive an assassin.

Had JEFFERSON DAVIS been tried immediately after his capture and sentenced to death at once, would President JOHNSON have had the power to save his life? Was it not necessary to wait two years that the feeling of anger and the thirst for vengeance with which the Republicans were possessed might be allayed?

What a difference exists between the insulting and impassioned utterances that belittle MONS. ROUHER, and the dignified and impartial declaration that greatens the Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

Let us compare.

MAXIMILIAN, in a letter dated from Mexico Oct. 2, 1865, thus renders homage to the courage and constancy of JUAREZ:

OCT. 2, 1865.

"The cause that has been sustained *with such courage and constancy* by Don BENITO JUAREZ."

And in a letter dated Feb. 9, 1867, and addressed by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to MONS. LARES, President of the Council of Ministers, the Archduke again renders homage to the bravery and perseverance of a chief impelled to action by one great idea. He says:

FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

The Republican forces, who were represented as being demoralized, disorganized and united only by the projects of plunder, prove by their conduct that they form a homogeneous army, whose soldiers are *nerved by the courage and perseverance of a chief impelled to action by one great idea*, that of the necessity of defending the *independence of the nation*, which he believes to be menaced by the establishment of our Empire.

What a lesson do these lines give to MONS. ROUHER!

How clearly they prove that dignity of character, even when uninvested with the prestige of talent, rises far above talent divested of character.

From Le Temps, July 15.

While maintaining that the Mexican expedition was all it should be, M. ROUHER confesses its lamentable results. We have left Mexico without obtaining any of the guarantees we sought to obtain, after expending six hundred millions, according to the Government—upward of nine hundred millions, according to M. THIERS. Who is to be responsible for the check? The Opposition? That preposterous assertion is no longer ventured, save in some prints whose intrepidity verges on the ridiculous. The Minister now prefers laying the blame on Providence. We think M. THIERS was very harsh in threatening the Ministers with impeachment. When statesmen raise their hands toward heaven and supplicate, they should be given what they ask—indulgence.

From La Gazette de France.

M. ROUHER has spoken. What a disappointment for those who would persist in hoping against hope! What! That is really all the Government have to say in defence of an expedition undertaken in defiance of public opinion. We expected some revelation, some disclosure which would extenuate the fearful responsibility the Government has incurred, but nothing was forthcoming. Words, protestations of patriotism, sentimental utterances, but not one serious refutation! M. ROUHER'S speech is the last and heaviest blow dealt at this sad Mexican affair.

The Trial of the Assassin Berezowski.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 15.

The neighborhood of the Palais de Justice was crowded yesterday morning by persons hoping to be present at the trial of the regicide of the 6th of June. The Court of Assizes was filled immediately after the hour of opening by persons provided with tickets. Not more than thirty-five members of the bar could obtain places, and only by special permission. Among the reporters was a Russian shorthand writer, sent especially from St. Petersburgh to take a verbatim account of the evidence and pleadings for the Czar's Government. At 10 o'clock the Court entered. M. DEVIENNE was to have presided, but illness prevented him, and M. BERTHELIN took his place.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, the prisoner was brought in. He appeared pale and somewhat sallow, of middle size and slight build; his hair, dark brown, was brushed off his forehead, which is high and irregular. He wore his full beard, with moustache. He was dressed in a black frock coat, with his left arm in a black silk scarf. He seemed perfectly composed, gave a smile to his counsel, M. EMMANUEL ARAGO, and afterward spoke a few words with him. He also saluted several persons whom he recognized in Curt.

The trial shortly after commenced by the establishment of the prisoner's identity. The Procureur-Général, DE MARNAS, conducted the prosecution. The jury having been sworn, the indictment was read.

During the reading of this document, BEREZOWSKI showed some emotion, but not much. The presiding Judge then proceeded to interrogate him, and, from the answers given, it appeared that he did not know where his father or brothers and sisters were, nor what had become of them; that in 1863 his father in vain attempted to dissuade him from joining the Polish insurrection, and, in consequence, gave him him his malediction. He came, he said, to Paris in 1865, where he followed the handicraft of a locksmith. When asked what took him to the Northern Railway terminus, when the Czar arrived, he answered, "To see whether I could not punish him for what he had done, and in order that he might not commit the sacrilege of setting his foot upon the French soil." From that moment, and indeed before, he declared he had determined to kill the Czar; when he thought he could accomplish it he no longer hesitated. He had not confided his purpose to any one for fear of being betrayed. He then said he had bought the pistol and powder, and went to the entrance to the Opera, but made no attempt there, as he could not accurately distinguish between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Czar when they were leaving. On the 6th of June he went to the review to endeavor to execute his purpose. When he fired he took aim only at the Czar. He intended to shout, "Poland for ever!" but was prevented. By that cry he wished to show that what he attempted was done in the cause of his country. He aimed at the Czar's head, and if the ball had not missed it would have killed him, "I had a right to kill him," said the prisoner. "He has ruined our country and massacred the inhabitants. By a stroke of the pen he has sent everybody to Siberia, and should I not have the right to avenge them?" "But," asked the President, "the Czar, you say, is not your sovereign; in that case he is your fellow-man, and you have no right to kill your fellow?" "He, my fellow!" exclaimed the prisoner; "he may be called Emperor and Czar; but his name cannot be honored by any one." BEREZOWSKI said he was convinced the Emperor NAPOLEON could not have been hit, as he was quite sure of his aim.

This concluded the examination by the Judge. Twenty-one witnesses were then heard, who deposed to the facts already known and admitted. Five persons were called in favor of the prisoner, but their evidence merely spoke to his private character.

The public prosecutor, DE MARNAS, then addressed the jury for the prosecution, dwelling on the heinous nature of the crime, which in fact the prisoner not only admitted, but seemed to glory in.

M. ARAGO spoke for the defence, dwelling principally on the treatment which the prisoner's country, Poland, had undergone from the Russian Government, and with full sanction of the Czar. The honorable advocate went on to narrate the circumstances which led to the insurrection of Poland in 1863, and to show in what terms that movement had been viewed, if not justified, in the dispatches of the French Government.

The presiding Judge here interrupted the learned gentleman, and requested him to confine his defence to the facts of the case as exposed to the jury, and not to enter into political considerations unless with an absolute necessity.

M. ARAGO maintained that he was fully entitled to pursue the course of defence which he had adopted; and he read from a journal of Moscow a statement to to the effect that, contrary to the declarations of the prisoner, who was still ignorant of the fact, all his family had been transported to Siberia.

The Judge again stopped the learned advocate with the observation that he ought to have communicated the information given by the journal to the public prosecutor.

M. ARAGO maintained that he had a perfect right to conduct his defence of the prisoner as he thought best, and without any previous communication. The learned gentleman then proceeded with his address, arguing that the immense provocation which the prisoner conceived he and all his countrymen had received, was the real cause of his client's attempt.

At 4 o'clock the jury withdrew to consider the evidence, and returned in less than a quarter of an hour with a verdict of guilty, but with extenuating circumstances. The Court then delivered its judgment, and sentenced the prisoner to hard labor for life.

The Reliability of the Memorial Diplomatique.

From the Journal des Débats, July 15.

Much curious light has been thrown on the actual condition of the Press in this country by the trial going on at this moment between M. BARAGNON, the ex-editor of the *Mémorial Diplomatique*, and the Chevalier DEBRANZ DE SALDAFENNA, the founder of that political organ. The case stands thus: On the 19th of April a telegraphic dispatch appeared in the *Mémorial* which created a tremendous sensation at that time. It asserted, in the most distinct language, that Prussia would not evacuate Luxemburg; that orders had been issued to increase her parks of artillery; and that the "*mot d'ordre*" in official circles was that evacuation would prove equivalent to abdication. The question arose, was this really a dispatch, or was it a forgery? M. BARAGNON was asked to retract the news, and inform the Government how he had received it. This he refused to do. His counsel, after stating the case so far, informs us that news is constantly printed under the form of a dispatch, which has in fact been gathered at the various embassies, ministeries, and other official residences. In France the Havas Agency has the monopoly of foreign dispatches. These pass under the notice of the ministers before being distributed to the papers. The result is that dispatches are constantly suppressed, and the public only reads what the Government pleases. M. BARAGNON, having been at one time a member of the diplomatic world, has many friends in that circle, from whom he obtains information. News so acquired he published in the form of dispatches in the *Mémorial Diplomatique*; thus, out of eighteen hundred *soi-disant* dispatches published in that paper during the last year but forty-one were genuine. With all due deference to our colleagues on this side of the water, one cannot help being struck by the ingenuity of their conceptive faculties.

Inquiry into the Conduct of Marshal Bazaine.

The Paris journal *Le Nord* confirms a rumor current in Paris some days since, that it was intended to institute an inquiry at the War Office into the conduct of Marshal BAZAINE in Mexico. Several deputations of officers employed in the Mexican expedition have petitioned the War Minister on the subject, and many think that the inquiry will cast new light upon some of the alleged acts of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

Letter from Victor Hugo on John Brown.

From la Coöperation.

The editor of this journal, having opened a subscription with a view to offering a medal to JOHN BROWN'S widow, received the subjoined letter from VICTOR HUGO:

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, July 3, 1867.

SIR: My name belongs to all who would make use of it to serve progress and truth.

A medal to LINCOLN calls for a medal to JOHN BROWN. Let us cancel that debt pending such time as America shall cancel hers. America owes JOHN BROWN a statue as tall as that of WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON "founded" America, JOHN BROWN diffused liberty.

I press your hand. VICTOR HUGO.

George Sand's Children in Court.

From l'Indépendance Belge, July 14.

A curious case is occupying one of the Paris law courts. It is an action in which the son and daughter of GEORGES SAND sue their father, M. DUDEVANT, in respect of certain property which he wishes to sell. M. DUDEVANT was the illegitimate son of the Baron DUDEVANT. The Baroness DUDEVANT having no children of her own, took a strong liking to her husband's illegitimate son. In one will she divided her property into two portions, one of which she left to M. DUDEVANT and the other to his two children, the son and daughter of himself and his wife GEORGES SAND. When he and his wife separated, the Baroness DUDEVANT, it is supposed to mark her disapproval of the children being left under the guardianship of their mother, altered her will and left all the property to M. DUDEVANT. Practically, it is this will which is disputed by the children. The decision is postponed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Orange Demonstration near Liverpool.

On Monday, the 15th inst., the Orangemen of the District of St. Helens made a demonstration at St. Helens. The lower class population of that town is almost entirely Roman Catholic, and many of the large works were in consequence compelled to suspend business, while the streets were crammed with people. Upwards of 1,500 of the Brotherhood of the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain are said to have been present from Liverpool. The procession, amid a heavy fall of rain, marched through the streets to a short distance beyond the city and then returned. At the same time the bands continued to play a succession of party tunes, which were received at every point on the road by the large party of Roman Catholics with hideous screaming and howling. The first attempt at interference was made by two men in Liverpool road, who made an effort to take one of the banners, but were given into the custody of the Police. A serious row took place while the procession was going down Cowley Hill. In the immediate neighborhood of the nunnery (Low House) a great number of the opposition party had assembled, and having supplied themselves with stones and other available weapons, threw them into the ranks of the procession. The Orangeman then left the line of procession and attacked those who were hurling stones, and a scene of fighting occurred which defies description. The active efforts of the Police were brought into requisition, and the line of march was again formed, not, however, without slight interruption from the Romanists, who made several efforts to wrest the banners from the Orangemen. Upon the procession arriving in Church-street, the first band struck up "Croppies Lie Down," upon which a rush was made by the crowd to the tail end of the procession, and a fearful battle was fought in the square near to the Black Bull. Banners were wrested from the hands of the Orangemen, and a regular hand-to-hand contest was fought. Swords and sticks were brandished, and made serious havoc with many heads. Severe cuts were made on the face, hands, and other parts of the body. One of the principal aggressors was, however, taken to the Police-station. In Raven-street, fight succeeded fight, and the scenes enacted were of the most awful description. One poor fellow was carried away who appeared to have his skull kicked completely open. For three hours battle after battle was fought in the neighborhood of the station, until the time arrived for the departure of the Orange Brotherhood from the Liverpool lodges. Having taken possession of the railway carriages and the train in motion before a vast assemblage of people, the Orangemen kept up an incessant round of Kentish fire, with an occasional shot from a pistol. Upward of thirty persons were taken to the lock-up, all of whom, we believe, are Roman Catholics, with the exception of one, a Protestant, who did not belong to the Orange party. The streets of the town were subsequently paraded by a body of constables, and quiet was restored.

The Reform Bill in the House of Commons.

On the motion for the third reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, on the night of the 15th, Viscount CRANBORNE said he had no intention of requiring a division on the bill. He denied that the bill, if it passed, would be a Conservative triumph. He complained that all the precautions and securities which the bill provided when originally introduced had been thrown aside at the bidding of the Liberal members, and that almost the whole of the demands made by Mr. GLADSTONE on the second reading of the bill had been conceded. No Minister of the Crown had given any reasonable explanation of the motives for the tremendous changes that had been made in the bill. At some length he went on to predict the most doleful results from the passing of the measure. Mr. LOWE followed with a long wail over the departing glories of England. He had no hope for the future, but in our adopting closely the American system. Mr. BRIGHT came next, and replied to some taunts which Mr. LOWE had thrown at him. He declared himself satisfied with the bill so far as the borough suffrage was concerned. Mr. GRAVES replied to Mr. LOWE. Mr. J. GOLDSMID supported the bill. Mr. GORST refused to join his party in congratulating themselves on a bill which was only the realization of Mr. BRIGHT'S long-cherished opinions. Mr. COWEN pointed out that household suffrage measures had been supported by PITT, FOX, ERSKINE and others. Mr. B. HOPE strongly condemned the bill. Mr. H. SEYMOUR and various other members took part in the discussion, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having replied, the bill was read a third time and passed, amid loud chers.

Lord Derby's Circular to the Friends of Reform.

The following circular letter was issued on the night of the 16th to the supporters of the Ministry in the House of Lords:

JULY 15, 1867.

MY LORD: I have been requested by Lord DERBY to beg the favor of your lordship's attendance at No. 10 Downing-street on Friday next, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your obedient servant, COLVILLE.

It is understood that Lord DERBY will address a circular in his own name to his supporters in the Upper House, calling upon them to give him their earnest help in the conduct of the Reform Bill through its several stages, and expressing an apprehension that the measure will not progress without opposition.

OUTRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Murderous Assault Upon Republican Speakers in South Carolina—Two Gentlemen Assaulted by Rebels—Almost a Riot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, July 29.

WM. J. ARMSTRONG, representative of the Congressional Republican Committee, and J. Q. THOMPSON, correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, were murderously assaulted at 8 o'clock last night, in the Nickerson House, on account of their participation in the Republican Convention. Both gentlemen made speeches before the Convention. No words passed between the parties before the assault, and not a shadow of provocation was given. Two of the assailants are of our first families, and all are violent rebels. No fatal injuries were sustained by the parties assailed. Gov. ORR was present during the last of the riot, and advised peace by urging the assailed to retire to their rooms. RATCLIFFE, the most prominent assailant, is a brother of the Chief of Police. The rioters were boisterous till near midnight, when they were arrested and immediately liberated on bail. Gen. BURTON, Post Commandant, was appealed to this morning. He has the rioters now under military arrest. The civil authorities are pleading for the prisoners and promising that they shall be punished. The colored people are in a high state of excitement. The best and most peaceably disposed citizens profess to deplore the affair.

The Election Excitement in Tennessee—Proclamations by the Authorities.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, July 29.

A feverish excitement, incident to the apprehended riots at the coming election, has been very much augmented by the proclamations from the different authorities. On Saturday Sheriff WINTERS, at the request of a number of citizens, issued a call for 1,500 men to keep the peace on that day. This morning Mayor LAFT issued a proclamation asking WINTERS to revoke his order, and stating that he has assurances from Gen. THOMAS that he will be here with a regiment of regulars, and also that Gen. FORREST has agreed to take command of two hundred volunteers, and act in concert with the Superintendent of Police, BEAUMONT. The latter also issued a proclamation this morning, warning the Sheriff against calling out a posse, and threatening him with the "Boys in Blue."

Shipping on the Pacific Coast—San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 29.

The United States gunboat *Mohican* arrived to-day. The ship *Rattler*, for Hong Kong, carries $805,000 in treasure and about 7,000 bbls. of flour. The *Ellen Southard* cleared for Liverpool to-day with 23,000 sacks of wheat.

The demand for gold to pay duties during the past week was $203,000; since Jan. 1, $4,260,000.

The forty-sixth anniversary of Peruvian Independence was celebrated in this city by a display of the flag of the Republic on the principal buildings and a national salute from the batteries at Alcatrace. The United States steamers *Saranac* and *Jamestown* hoisted the Peruvian colors, and the *Wayanda* fired a salute.

Flour is quiet at $6@$6 50; sales of Oregon Superfine at $4 75. Wheat—Receipts liberal: Choice, $1 75@$1 85. Barley, $1 45@$1 47½. Legal Tenders, 72½.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 29.

Gen. GRANT arrived by special train from Long Branch at noon, and proceeded directly to Harrisburgh, from which place his family will go to Doubling Gap, Cumberland County, Penn., and the General will go to Washington.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 29.

Gen. GRANT passed through here to-night for Newville, Cumberland County, with Mrs. GRANT and her father. The two went on to Doubleday Gap Springs, and the General returned here, and will leave at 3 o'clock A. M. for Washington.

The Steamship China at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 29.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, Capt. HOCKLEY, from Liverpool July 20 *via* Queenstown 21st, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. Among the passengers, of whom there are 132, is THOMAS W. KNOX, Esq., a well-known journalist, who has just completed a voyage around the world. The *China* sailed at noon for Boston, where she will be due on Tuesday night.

Commencement of Bates College at Lewiston, Me.

LEWISTON, Me., Monday, July 29.

The first commencement exercises of Bates College began yesterday, when the Baccalaureate sermon was preached by Dr. CHENEY, President of the College. The Commencement proper takes place on Wednesday. The graduating class numbers eight.

Gov. Peirepoint of Virginia Assaulted by a Woman.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 29.

Gov. PIERREPOINT was this morning assaulted at the Executive mansion by Mrs. DRISCOLL, who was immediately after arrested by the police. The assault was made because the Governor had pardoned a man convicted of killing her son. The Governor was not injured.

Marine Disaster in Lake Superior.

COLLINGWOOD, Canada, Monday, July 29.

Last week the steamer *Algoma* struck a rock off Sandy Island, in Lake Superior. The United States revenue cutter *Gen. Dix* went to her assistance and took off her passengers. The *Algoma* had been on the rocks two days and two nights before the *Gen. Dix* arrived. It is thought she will be got off without damage.

The Steamer North American off the Rocks.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 29.

The following telegram has just been received by Messrs. H. & A. ALLAN:

"Got *North American* off safely at 8 P. M. on Saturday. *Austrian* waited at Anticosti from 1:30 P. M. on Friday, and took *North American* in tow at 11 P. M. on Saturday. Should be here very soon.

(Signed) JOHN BARCLAY."

A Murderer to be Hanged on Aug. 9.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 29.

This morning Gov. GEARY designated Thursday, Aug. 9, as the day of the execution of GEORGE W. [illegible], sentenced to be hanged for the murder of [illegible], of Philadelphia.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

The Contributions from Papal Territory—Meteorological Instruments.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, July 15, 1867.

Among the fortunate few who approached the throne, on the 1st of July, to receive from the hands of the Emperor the recompense, which by skill and industry they had deserved, no one was more heartily received by the bystanders than the Jesuit Father Secchi. The Emperor greeted him with a familar recognition, the Empress bestowed upon him one of her most bewitching smiles, the Sultan was less puffy than usual, and all in the neighborhood applauded vociferously as the long-robed, robust priest stooped meekly to receive the grand *prix*. In truth it was strange to see one of his ilk in a procession that signalized the progress of the age, and one turned instinctively to the place where sat the Pope's nuncio, helpless and sad, amid all the splendor, and in the full glare of a crowd of crowned heads, not one of whom could now be shaken by his breath. Father Secchi, you must know, is an exhibitor. His contribution is in the Roman court. I say court out of courtesy, but alley would be the more correct word. The Pope's dominions are small, and the Holy Father has evidently been put to the shift to make a decent representation, especially as it is understood that the expenses of doing so have come out of his privy purse. The Church is not opposed to scientific research, and the most important and novel contribution to the automatic means of pursuing it is certainly that exhibited by Secchi. It consists of a self-registering meteorological instrument of large dimensions and most exquisite workmanship. The subject of Meteorology is one that is gradually becoming systematized and tabulated, but the phenomena are so varied, sudden and peculiar, that it is difficult even at large and well conducted observatories to keep and preserve a thorough and complete record. Mechanics has aimed, and of late years with much success, to supersede the drowsy and uncertain watchings of man. No one has been more successful in this particular than the worthy Jesuit father, whose fame is known in every circle where thorough philosophical investigation is respected. He is the Director of the Observatory of the Roman College, and the instrument he exhibits is intended for and been in use in that establishment. It is self-registering, and records in black and white the atmospheric variations of every minute of the twenty-four hours. When the sheet is full it exposes at a glance the variation of the temperature or atmospheric pressure, the direction and force of the wind, the rain-fall, the moment of its occurrence and the dewpoint. The movement of this exquisite piece of ingenious mechanism is by means of a clock, so that time literally watches time, a chiel amongst the hours, and faith he prents 'em. The apparatus has two faces; the first is surmounted by the clock aforesaid, and contains a contrivance for registering the indications of the barometer, the wet and dry thermometer and the precise hour and minute when the rain commences to fall. The tablet on which these facts are recorded runs its course in two days and a half. On the tablet on the other side are registered the force and direction of the wind, &c. It is vain to attempt any description of the mechanism by which these invaluable observations are put on paper. The machinery is as delicate as that of a chronometer, and far more sensitive. The public gazes with amazement at the little crayons as they perform their office of tracing the impalpable phenomena of the moment. It is even of some practical value to the mere visitor, for by consulting it he can discover whether or no it is raining outside, and so save himself a journey to the exterior.

Italy sends a self-registering anenometer of great simplicity, which records the force of the wind on a disk moved by clockwork. Its scope, however, is very limited in comparison with the instrument of Secchi. In the English and French collection are many meteorological instruments displaying the utmost perfection of workmanship, and of such exquisite sensitiveness that the feeblest variations of the phenomena of the atmosphere are indicated. With the exception of the thermometer, however, they are not self-registering, and of the thermometers the self-registering are by no means the best. Italy, it seems, has paid most attention to the subject, and with the best result. Meteorology, it is evident, will at no distant day be rescued from the hands of charlatans, and elevated to a proper rank in existing science.

In the American Department, and near that sanguinary spot where the war of the pianos has recently raged, stands an object of silver. At first sight, it looks like an elaborate soda-water fountain, or a bundle of pontoons, or a complicated tea urn, or a dry gas meter. A person of a lively imagination could guess at it for a day without finding out what it was. Appreciating this cheerful fact, the proprietor and inventor has recently published a prospectus, from which I gather the following particulars. The invention is called an Aelloscope, and belongs to that numerous, respectable and increasing family of instruments by means of which the branch of science relating to storms has been studied.

The most perfect and available atmospheric equipoise known as yet to scientific men is the mercurial column, and this has been preserved in the Aëlloscope. The inventor, H. A. Clum, has for the past twenty-five years made the atmosphere a special subject of study. While at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, last Winter, explaining the Aelloscope to some of the officials of that institution, the delicacy and convenience of the instrument became apparent to those gentlemen. The barometer is observed there and at other first-class observatories under the power of the microscope, and then connected in the usual manner, an operation involving time, patience and labor. The Aëlloscope, however is read, by those who are in the secret, as readily as a clock or watch, even to the 1,000 or 2,000 part of an inch, and requires neither microscope nor invention of any kind whatever. The point which is indicated on the dial is correct, the instrument being compensatory in every part. Such an invention is necessarily an important aid in the solution of the problems of meteorology. It is a well-known fact that powerful atmospheric vibrations precede, and are essential in the predetermination of all great storms. These are easily detected by means of the Aëlloscope, in which particular it claims to be alone, and to indicate those far-reaching premonitions with unerring fidelity. The following circumstances are mentioned by the professor: Six days before the great storm of October, 1862, which passed over Washington and East Pennsylvania, prostrating and destroying everything in its path, premonitory vibrations from 10-1,000 to 80-1,000 of an inch, lasting 6 to 60 minutes, occurred in an Aëlloscope at Rochester, N. Y. A barometer of great delicacy stood high at the same time. On the day the vibrations were noticed the storm was raging on the eastern bend of the Rocky Mountains, and the distance between the instrument and the storm was over 2,000 miles. The second case was the storm of Jan. 2 and 3, 1864, of which the Aëlloscopic indications were noticed eight days previously in two places. The destructive gale that swept over some of the Western lakes on July 9, 1865, was indicated in like manner on June 30. The disastrous storm of the first week of Jan. 7, 1866, was also indicated by the Aelloscope on Dec. 30, and the strange fluctuations of the instrument were noticed by thousands who did not know how to account for them. This storm swept the Atlantic from continent to continent, and swallowed up, among many other ships, the ill-fated *London*, with her freight of precious souls. This storm numbered five hundred wrecks in its eastern bounds alone. If the instrument really possesses such prescient power, it is certainly worthy of the particular attention of all learned and scientific bodies. A few words on the general principles of its construction will certainly not be thrown away. The Aëlloscope is constructed on a plan mostly new in barometrical philosophy, namely, the displacement of the atmosphere, mercury being employed subordinately and entirely unseen. The principal consists first in a combination of air-gas chambers, with a buoy or float resting in or connected with a mercurial column in such manner that the chambers will be acted upon by the atmosphere surrounding them.

Centrally in the base of the instrument exhibited is situated a cistern, containing mercury, and having a cover, and from this cistern extends vertically a tube in which the mercury rises *in vacuo*. In the tube rests a buoy or float, preferably a tube, air tight, and which floats in the mercury. To the lower end of the buoy is jointed a rod, preferably made of steel, which passes down loosely through a nut at the end of a tube, and is screwed or otherwise attached to a cross-bar. This cross-bar unites at its extremities with rods extending upward through the cover of the cistern, and attached at the upper end to a simple ring which they support. The ring is provided with a number of arms which support air or gas-tight chambers, which from their office are denominated balloons, auxiliaries or clouds. They are cylindrical in form and of considerable length, being supported at their upper ends by arms extending downward from a globe or crown-chamber whose office is similar, being also air-tight. The tops are formed into globes, and the whole weight is supported or suspended in the air by the buoy within the mercurial tube, and consequently will in the heavier fluctuations rise or fall with it. Any change in the density of the outer air will be immediately felt by the delicate equipoise of these floating expedients, either a rising them or lowering them. The advantage secured is that the sensitiveness of the chambers, by the displacement of 3,000 cubic inches of air, has a tendency to overcome the inertia of the mercurial column in which they are balanced, making it much more sensitive than it otherwise would be, and it is upon this fact that the value of this device depends. The employment of the air-chambers overcomes in a great degree the sluggishness of the mercurial column, which under any circumstances is more than ten thousand times heavier than the fluid it is intended to weigh.

There can be no doubt of the usefulness of such an instrument. The one exhibited here is remarkably well made, and is valued at $10,000. For ordinary purposes they are made much cheaper.

C. B. S.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Sultan and His Doings—How He is Entertained—The Dinner to the Viceroy of Egypt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Sunday, July 14, 1867.

The Sultan has arrived and we are all mad about the Sultan. Not so mad as about Garibaldi, when he came, nor anything like it. Whether or not, as scandal says, the Sultan has just sold Jerusalem to Russia to pay his expenses to the West, I am not in a position to affirm. But here he is, or rather I should say, there he is, for he has just walked into Marlborough House to call upon the dear little Princess of Wales, who is now recovering and able to get out into the open air. As many of your readers will remember—the Mall in St. James Park runs behind Marlborough House, while Pall Mall, which runs from Charing Cross, passes in front of the clubs and virtually in front of Marlborough House, but that the view of Pall Mall is chiefly masked by the clubs. When Garibaldi came, he passed along Pall Mall and in front of the clubs. The Sultan, however, when he came, drove from Charing Cross Station not along the Pall, but behind the clubs, along the Mall, in St. James Park, which runs straight to Buckingham Palace. By so doing however, he passed in front of that part of Marlborough House which overlooks the garden and the park, and the Princess of Wales and a number of Peeresses were able to see the procession from a stand erected at the bottom of the garden. The crowd, which was large, behaved with much feeling toward her; they were pleased to see her, but they took care not to disturb her by any boisterous demonstration. The Sultan was very warmly received, indeed, and seemed calm and collected, smiling gently to one side and the other. But there were considerable signs of astonishment among his suite at what they saw. I cannot go through the list of all the entertainments in store for him. But on Thursday the Corporation of the City of London are going to entertain him and the Prince of Wales at the Guildhall at a gigantic drum, as we call it, or evening party. Afterward, it is said, both will go to the great ball given to the Belgian volunteers at the great Agricultural Hall in Islington, which, it seems, will be very miscellaneous, indeed, inasmuch as all the world and his mistress may go who chooses to pay for his ticket. The worthy Aldermen of the city wanted to feast the Sultan, but they did not know how to feed him, and there was the rub. It seems that he can only eat meat that is killed for him in Turkish fashion, according to which prayers are said during the butchery. Whether or not, as some wags will have it, the English chaplain of the Corporation offered to read the English service over the palpitating beef and the persecuted veal, an offer declined with Oriental politeness, I cannot say. What is certain is, that the Corporation gave up the idea of eating beef and turtle with his Imperial Highness, and are going to present him with the liberty of the City of London instead. The gift is appropriate and significant, considering that the Sultan invited himself to England, after which he was invited by the Queen, and that, by taking the liberty of coming to this country at all, he had broken one of the great rules of the Mussulman religion, and exposed himself to a large number of unforeseen consequences and combinations. He is a man of determined will, manly character, and vigorous sports, manlike habits, faithful, they say, to one wife, and very likely to contemplate a revolution at home in favor of Western civilization. If so, he will have formidable difficulties to encounter. It is a curious circumstance that neither he nor the Viceroy, both in their kind, able and intelligent men, should be ignorant of the diplomatic language—French—and of course therefore, ignorant of English. The consequence is, that they can converse directly with none of the men of the West, except such as happen to know Turkish or Arab. The other day, at the banquet given in the Egyptian Hall, by the Lord Mayor to the Viceroy, the Viceroy returned thanks "in Egyptian," the papers said, which would in fact be Arab. However, the learned in such matters say he spoke the Court language, which of course is Turkish. He is a very short man, immensely broad—broader than he is long, in fact, and the top of his head, when he gave his arm to the Countess of Dudley, exactly reached the edge of his lovely hostess' shoulder, to which the poor man's lips were in most exasperating proximity, when he looked up with very natural admiration and a little awe into the beautiful young creature's face. He was very red when he spoke, and when he sat down he was very pale; so that he evidently was a little impressed with the occasion. It was an odd effect to see the immense little man apparently warbling a stream of incoherent sing-song sounds as he bowed first to the right, then to the left, then over his plate to the assembly. Nubar Pasha sat opposite him, and when he had done, got up to interpret his speech in French. Lord Derby was not there. His health is now much shaken, and he is obliged to spare himself. Mr. Disraeli spoke, but his speech was flat, and it was observed that he was less happy than on a similar occasion, namely, the reception of the late Viceroy in the same place, when he observed that no doubt the Egyptian Hall had been so named by a prophetic inspiration. An amusing instance on that night occurred of Mr. Disraeli's utter indifference to actual truths, so as only he is within the line of histrionic plausibility. Sir William Gallway got up before dinner, and asked, if it was true, that the Government had taken a large vessel to themselves to go down to the great Naval Review on the 17th instant, there being a cry of deficient accommodation for the other members. So Mr. Disraeli got up and said that Mr. Corry, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was at Portsmouth, and he would telegraph and ask him, if it really was true. Now he knew that Mr. Corry was at the time comfortably dressing to go to the banquet at the Mansion House, to which Mr. Disraeli was going himself. Well then again Mr. Disraeli was late for dinner. "I am sorry," he said, "to be late; but the fact is, I got such an extraordinary reception outside, that I was quite blocked for a long time." Upon which somebody who heard him, observed audibly, "Well, I never heard such a lie! I came in at the same time. He was hardly observed. There was no crowd, and he came in as easily as possible!" These are the things which serve as an excuse for Mr. Gladstone, when sufficiently audible to be heard by several men around him opposite the Treasury Bench, he says, as he has said, when Mr. Disraeli is speaking, "What a thundering lie." I say it is an excuse and some sort of an apology, when we remember the wonderful conscientiousness, and in some senses almost devotional reverence of Mr. Gladstone for political and actual truth. But it largely explains the enmities he creates, and shows the weak "rift," not, perhaps in his lute but in his armor. Mr. Disraeli acting upon the principle that whatever is plausible is true for practical purposes, and that "we must take the world as we find it," clearly has the best of it, so far as mere manipulation goes.

But as we all know, manipulation is one thing, national sentiment is another. Mr. Adams was the only Minister of consequence present at the banquet given to the Viceroy. I forgot the Spanish Ambassador. But the Ambassadors of France, Russia, Prussia and Austria refused to be present, not choosing to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Sultan's tributary. Some amusement in official circles was created by the fever and disappointment of poor little Sir John Pakington, whose emblems in the comic heraldry of the day are in some quarters a cock-sparrow, in others, owing to his enormous nose, a ship's figurehead. He is a very vain, weak, little man, and it was gall and wormwood to him to be "cut out" of returning thanks for the army by no less a person than the Duke of Cambridge, who sat next to the Viceroy, (I suppose to remind the Viceroy of Armstrong guns; whereas, the Countess of Dudley sat on the other side, to remind him of the sweetness of England.) It was observed that Sir John Pakington would have liked to return thanks both for the army and the navy. I said that the Viceroy sat between Lady Dudley and the Duke of Cambridge, and much interest was excited when they all three drank out of the Loving Cup. Harder hearts would have been melted when they drank after such lips. You have no conception of the disorganization of parties and opinion here. Cabinet ministers and ex-Cabinet ministers and their wives sit together and "chaff" one another on their altered positions. And more remarkable still, the members of the Cabinet themselves speak of one another as black and white. I have spoken much of the Sultan, more of the Viceroy. But the Belgian volunteers occupy quite as much attention, and in fact more than either. I cannot go into that now. But if a warm-hearted old maid were to undertake to receive every child of all her relations put together and to go clucking through them all with her petticoats spread out, she could not be more exactly like England at this moment receiving all these fine, jolly, good-humored, good-tempered, well-behaved Belgian boys. There is one inquiry in everybody's mouth, which is, "Well, and have you seen the Belgian volunteers? I must stop here. But it is a merry time for sight-seers and I shall soon have more to tell.

RODMAN GUNS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The trial of an American 15-inch gun at Shoeburyness appears to occasion a good deal of popular discussion of the merits of Major Rodman's system of ordnance.

The statement, per ocean telegraph, that "no iron or steel armor yet invented is capable of resisting its shot" is one which will bear a little sensible examination.

As the entrance to this harbor at the Narrows is lined on either side with long rows of these magnificent guns pointing toward the channel through which all heavy ships must pass, it is a question which comes home to every citizen, whether he be familiar with the science and practice of gunnery or not. The daily newspaper would therefore appear to be the proper vehicle for a few dispassionate explanations of the real powers of the guns upon which we depend for the safety of the City in case of attack by a powerful naval force, and also of the resisting powers of some of the most formidable of foreign iron-clad ships.

The Ordnance Select Committee of the British Parliament directed a system of experiments to be tried which should be sufficiently comprehensive to allow of the formation of a few general formulæ by which, when a new gun was produced and the velocity with which it would throw a shot of given weight ascertained, the thickness of iron armor it would completely penetrate could be computed, and conversely, when a new ship was built of which the armature was known, the power of gun necessary to completely penetrate it could also be computed.

These experiments were intrusted to Capt. William H. Noble, R. E., an associate member of the committee, and his report dated Aug. 27, 1866, is by far the ablest paper yet published on the subject of iron armature and its penetration by modern artillery. I observe that his name is mentioned in some of the articles published in the Times within a few days as having ridiculed the American system of ordnance and bolstered up the favorite English gun.

Capt. Noble did nothing of the sort. He dealt only in dry, hard facts, and in computing the powers of the 15-inch gun he took the actual velocity which the gun will really give the shot with a given charge. "The remarkable fact discovered by a distinguished American engineer" that with a given length of gun a short cartridge would allow a greater number of expansions to the powder than a long one, has nothing to do with anything in Capt. Noble's report, and by the many this remarkable fact is embodied in the formulæ for computing the theoretical velocity of shot in an old elementary English work on ordnance, which I have no doubt Capt. Noble studied at school.

In his report, however, he did the 15-inch gun injustice, because he did not know, nor was it publicly known, that more than fifty pounds of powder could be used in it. He stated fairly, however, the work it could perform with that charge.

Fifty pounds of powder in the army gun gives a velocity, at 500 yards, of 969 feet per second, to a steel shot of 484 pounds. The *vis viva* due to this velocity and weight is 3,152 foot tons, *i. e.*, it is equivalent to raising 3,152 tons one foot high in one second. This is equal to 67½ foot tons for each inch of the circumference of the shot.

Our officers have, however, been trying experiments with heavier charges, until, on the 8th of January, 1867, the 15-inch gun at Fortress Monroe was fired with charges of 100 pounds each and cast-iron solid shot of 453 pounds weight. The initial velocity, obtained by means of Navez' electric ballistic apparatus, was 1,520 feet per second, which would give about 1,400 feet at 500 yards.

This *vis viva* in this case would be 6,193 foot tons, which is equal to 133 foot tons per inch of circumference of the shot.

This measure of the *vis viva* per inch of circumference of the shot is important, it being found by the experiments of Capt. Noble that any given target can be penetrated with a shot of any given diameter with a given force in foot tons per inch of circumference. You will perceive that in this respect the smaller diameters have an advantage, and I would remark here that the English authorities have fired a heavier gun, throwing a heavier shot with an equal charge of powder, giving a *vis viva* of 6,872 foot tons to a shot 13 inches diameter, which is equal to 169 foot tons per inch of circumference, at a target representing their strongest ship—the *Hercules*—without perforating it. You will observe therefore that it is decidedly a sensational dispatch which states that no iron or steel armor yet invented is capable of resisting the shot of the 15-inch gun, even though it be fired with one hundred pounds of powder.

The *Hercules* target has never been completely penetrated, except where a second shot has struck very near a former indentation, but I estimate that it would require about 200 foot tons per inch of the circumference of the shot to penetrate it.

The 20-inch gun at Fort Hamilton was fired March 15, 1867, with a charge of 200 pounds of powder, throwing a shot weighing 1,087 pounds with an initial velocity of 1,370 feet per second. This would give about 1,260 feet at 500 yards, and a *vis viva* at that distance of 12,038 foot tons, which is equal to 194 foot tons per inch of circumference of the shot. It is therefore a pretty even question whether that gun fired with that charge with solid steel balls would penetrate the side of the *Hercules* at the water line at 500 yards distance.

The *Hercules* is, however, the only ship afloat which can withstand our 15-inch guns at 500 yards when fired with 100 pounds of powder.

The *Bellerophon*, *Lord Marden* and *Lord Clyde*, the next class in strength of armor, require but 92 foot tons per inch of the circumference of the shot to penetrate them at the water line, and, as I have shown, the 15-inch gun gives 133. We have 41 foot tons per inch to spare, which is equivalent to the penetration of a solid five-inch iron plate additional. The famous *Warrior* and *Minotaur* classes require only 61 foot tons per inch of shot to penetrate them, and Capt. Noble states in his report that these would be penetrated at 500 yards with the American 15-inch gun fired with 50 pounds of powder. This class represents the strength generally of foreign iron-clads, there being only the four already named yet built which are stronger.

As it is extremely doubtful whether the *Hercules* could cross the Atlantic with her sides loaded with such a tremendous armor, or would not draw too much water to cross our bar if she did, we may regard our harbor as well protected against invasion by a foreign naval force if the magnificent batteries of 15-inch guns overlooking its entrance are well served when the time of trial comes. I am, respectfully,

Alban C. Stimers.

New-York, July 29, 1867.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Political Canvass in Ohio.

From the Cleveland Leader, July 27.

The political campaign in this State during the ensuing two months promises to be a close and lively one. The Democrats, who nominated their ticket and constructed their platform on the 8th of January, are equally prompt in entering the field with their mass meetings and speeches. Already about a hundred meetings are announced, to be addressed by the old wheel-horses of the party, among whom the names of Vallandigham, Pendleton, Thurman, Jewett and Olds are proudly eminent. With a shrewdness worthy the palmy days of Ohio Democracy, when Medary, Brough, Manypenny and other long-headed politicians stood at the wheel, they have appointed two-thirds of their meetings in the doubtful counties of the State. Their policy is obvious. They have abandoned from the start all hope of electing their State ticket, and will concentrate their efforts upon the work of redeeming enough Republican counties to Democracy to give them a majority in the Legislature, and thus be able to send Clement L. Vallandigham, Allen G. Thurman, or George H. Pendleton to the Senate of the United States. Whatever canvassing, colonization of voters, active work and unscrupulous fraud can do to bring about this result we may rest assured will be done.

We are glad to know that in this emergency the Republicans of the State are not asleep. No appointments for mass meetings have yet been officially announced, but it is understood that Gen. Hayes will open the canvass for the Republican Party at Lebanon, Warren County, on Monday, August 5, and that he will continue speaking for the ensuing six weeks. A list of appointments, containing the names of some of the ablest political speakers in the Union will soon be announced. Among those from abroad who will help us carry the banner of impartial suffrage through this canvass are Senators Wilson and Patterson, and Representatives Kelley, Logan, Orth, Paine, Cullom, Windom, Broomall and Schofield. Our own Congressmen will most of them enter the field. Senator Sherman is ready to take the stump. Schenck, the eloquent, positive, Radical Representative of the Third Congressional District, will deal sledge-hammer blows upon the Democracy. Bingham, Shellabarger, Ashley, Eggleston and the rest will stand shoulder to shoulder by their true and tried colleague, Gen. Hayes. Mr. Galloway, unfortunately, is indisposed—to labor for the success of the Union cause. But Perry and Piatt, Cox and Gibson, Hassaurek and West, and many more as able and eloquent Union orators are buckling on the harness for another fight. One word of caution. Let us not allow the senatorial question to be made, for us, an element of weakness. If we get into a strife over this matter there will be quarrels, soreness and a weakening of our strength. And the only way to avoid such a strife is for the friends of all candidates to avoid bringing their names forward for indorsement by county conventions or similar bodies. If we try to carry any one man into the Senatorship, he may prove an Old Man of the Sea that may strangle us. Let us do as the Constitution means we should do—elect a Union Legislature and let it elect a Senator. We have a principle as well as a ticket at stake in this struggle, and it is our duty to bring to it all possible strength.

Gen. Longstreet and his Southern Accusers.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

Gen. Longstreet contends, properly enough, that the war settled certain political differences between the North and the South in favor of the former; but we think he goes too far when he says that any particular party could be so prominent in the war as to gain the right of demanding that reconstruction should take place in its interests rather than upon the broader platform of the national welfare; and we also think that any party does wrong in endeavoring to postpone reconstruction, and in adopting measures of a dangerous nature concerning it, for purely party purposes.

But Gen. Longstreet never argued—nor is it a fair inference from what he wrote—that success in war could make any change in moral law, or that it could even change a political wrong into a political right. He simply intended to say that the war decided certain political differences, but went too far in admitting, or seeming to admit, that the terms and objects of the settlement might be confined within the range of political partisanship, whereas a subject so vast and important necessarily requires that the political party which may be dominant at the time when it arises, should take a national rather than a party view of the question. Wherever this is not done, under such circumstances, the ruling party always runs the risk of plunging the country into worse evils than those from which it had seemed to escape. No party, we think, should take advantage of a great crisis, involving the very existence of the country, merely to establish its own ascendency. Such a crisis always comes when a nation has been rent by civil war, and the party which then follows the course we have condemned, acts as badly, even according to its own rules of judgment, as the interpretations it puts upon the course of the rebels whose subjugation it endeavors to turn to its own advantage. The Radicals accuse the Southern States of doing a grievous wrong in seceding from the Union, because they believed their rights and interests to be in danger, thus ignoring, as we are told, the good and the authority of the whole in favor of their own views. And yet, these same Radicals are plausibly charged with keeping the Union in a state of dissolution, and of pledging themselves never to submit to any reconstruction which does not insure a majority of Radical Congressmen from the South and a Radical electoral majority for the Presidency. We do not doubt their power to carry out such a programme against any opposition which the South might offer, nor do we now entertain any doubt of their success. We do not say, however, that even a political party owes no duty at all to itself; all we contend for is, that there is something higher than party for party consideration, and that the present state of the country is, if anything can be, such a theme. Indeed, it is possible that a party may even shorten its life by over-anxiety to perpetuate its existence. The fear that the South might act with the Democracy of the North and overthrow the Republican Party may, in the end, do the latter more harm than it would have received from going ahead with reconstruction without any reference to what might be the state of parties in the future.

We must add that we have no doubt Gen. Longstreet is surprised at the attention his letters have attracted, and that he is in no sense responsible for the use made of them by party newspapers at the North. We must also give it as our opinion that Gen. Longstreet wrote, as he fought, for what he conceived to be the best interests of the South. That he was actuated by any desire for political leadership, or by any other motive than the hope of delivering the people of the South from their troubles and sufferings, we cannot believe. Nor, we repeat, was there anything immoral or outside of the compass of manly debate in his letters. Consequently, we cannot see why Southern papers should not differ with him in fair argument, still claiming him for what he is—a true son and servant of the South, yet not such in any sense which prevents him from desiring and laboring for the good of the whole country—instead of dragging his good name in the mire of abuse and misrepresentation.

Robert Toombs' Recent Letter—A Southern View.

From the Elberton (Ga.) Gazette, July 20.

The letter of Gen. Toombs to the Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee in Cincinnati, which we copy to-day, we take to be a genuine document. It is in his style, and is going the rounds of the papers without disclaimer. We look upon it with regret. As we interpret it, it indicates that an effort is to be made to organize a party in support of the right of secession. We thought that the South had abandoned that doctrine as a practical principle in American politics. While neither war nor majorities can change men's convictions, yet when there were two interpretations of the Constitution, and the supporters of both went to war to enforce them, the doctrine of the prevailing party must be taken as established. Even if our abstract reflections led us to a different conclusion, we should feel bound to submit to the ultimate arbiter. Such a tremendous war ought to settle something. Having invoked the God of battles, we feel bound by his decision. Further, the purpose which this letter discloses is very ill-timed. The people of the North are divided upon the terms of reinstating the South. They are united, with trifling exceptions, in condemning secession. It is our policy to offer every inducement for liberal terms. The appearance of a party among us, under such a leader, maintaining a doctrine which they almost all abhor, will give a vast increase of strength to those who favor the harshest terms. Further, such is human nature that every extreme begets its opposite. If we have an ultra-secession party here, an ultra-consolidation party will spring up to oppose it. The country will be divided between two violent and furious organizations, without a place for that moderation which suits these times and generally accompanies true wisdom. If we have lost State sovereignty, there are yet other valuable State rights, and it is folly to lose our chance of getting these in a vain effort to get more.

A New Law for Election Day in Nashville.

Both branches of the Nashville, Tenn., City Council passed a bill, on the 25th inst., which pl several important restrictions upon the public on election day. All saloons are to be closed, and any person who sells or gives away liquor to another is liable to arrest and fine. No public meetings, procession or unusual gatherings of any sort are to be allowed upon the streets. The bill confers upon the Mayor of the city the power to employ a force of 300 men as special police, whose duty it shall be to assist the regular force in enforcing the provisions of the act. This special force will be selected entirely by the Mayor from lists of men furnished by the Councilmen of each Ward.

The Crops in Central and Western New-York.

From the Syracuse Journal, July 27.

Having made the trip to Suspension Bridge and back within the past two days, we are enabled to speak of the crops along a line of 150 miles from personal observation. Between this city and the Genesee River the farmers have been in the midst of the wheat harvest through the week. In Onondaga County the crop is the largest and best that perhaps was ever produced. The straw is bright and the berry full. Much of it will be under cover by to-night, and will have been secured in the best possible condition. These remarks are applicable to those parts of Cayuga and Wayne Counties traversed by the Central Railroad. Beyond Rochester the wheat was equally good as on this side, but was a few days earlier, and has been almost altogether housed. This is true especially of Niagara County, where an immense harvest has been gathered—nearly one-third or one-fourth of the ground having been in wheat. The like may be stated of the hay crop, which has been everywhere abundant, and has been generally secured in good order. Oats look well until you get up to Orleans County, where they begin to be short, and in Niagara will be very light. It has been pretty dry west of the Genesee River, and especially west of Lockport, where scarce an inch of rain has fallen in two months, and the fields are brown and yellow with the dried up herbage. Barley, not a large crop, looks like the oats. Corn, for a hundred miles west of Syracuse, wears a good color, and a few fields are tasseling out. But it would seem that we must be spared any frost till October to have it ripen. Going West, it grows smaller all the way, and must be an indifferent crop, in part of Orleans and Niagara Counties. What is said of corn will apply to potatoes. Beyond the Genesee River the traveler sees large fields of beans which have a fine appearance. The orchards look well everywhere, and will, it is reported, yield a fine crop of apples. Pasturage is good until the western counties are reached, where it has been affected by the drought. Upon the whole, it may be asserted that the central and western parts of the State were never so rich, agriculturally, as they are this year. This is the more remarkable considering the lateness and backwardness of the Spring. That part of the season, however, was favorable to English grain and grass, and the wonderful growing weather we have had since seems to have made full amends for the unpromising start in May.

Frogs—The Products of Grand and Squaw Islands, Fort Erie and Frenchman's Creek.

From the Buffalo Express, July 27.

The frog season is now at its height in this vicinity. The thousands of frogs born early in the Spring, now swarm the marshy ground of Squaw and Grand Islands, and also congregate in the vicinity of Fort Erie and Frenchman's Creek. The quantity disposed of in Buffalo is surprisingly large, considering their high price and the quiet manner of their disposal. The principal dealers sell easily twelve hundred per day, and the consumption of four hotels which have the delicacy in their bills of fare will probably add five hundred to that amount. As there are several smaller grocery stores which sell daily from twenty-five to fifty pairs, it will be safe to say that not less than two thousand are being eaten in Buffalo every day. Already over one hundred thousand have been sold, and the remaining two months of the season will increase that amount to nearly three hundred thousand, which is but a moderate quantity, considering the already large and yearly increasing numbers which inhabit the river islands and all along the shore of Canada. The best time to catch these croakers is either early in the morning, when the air is yet damp, or about noon, the hottest part of the day, when they seem to come out thickest. They can be found in much greater quantities and caught easier in the early part of the Summer, when young; but during the Fall, when very scarce, their flesh is more delicious and wholesome than at present. For the benefit of the uninitiated, we will explain the *modus operandi* of catching and preparing them for the table. Persons going "frogging" should prepare themselves with a stout stick about three feet long and crooked at the lower end, a basket and jack-knife, also a piece of strong cord, and if they wish to escape the scorching effects of the sun a large straw hat would prove acceptable. When arrived upon the ground, if the day happens to be a "good one," a novice will at first be bewildered by the hundreds of moving, croaking objects surrounding him in every direction, but soon recovering himself, he proceeds to his work at first bunglingly, but as his nerves become steadier, so will his blows, which should be struck directly upon the head or neck and with considerable force, so as to kill completely and not put the frog to unnecessary torture. When a basketful is obtained, they are taken to the bank of the river and the legs cut off and skinned, then strung on a string and floated in the river to be kept fresh. In this manner a diligent person may kill and prepare five hundred in a short time. A boy or man, having nothing else to do, might make $1,000 a season by catching frogs. There are several dealers who would readily purchase all that could be brought to them, as so far this season the supply has been far short of the demand. The article retails at from $1 to $1 50 per hundred. In Chicago it is stated the business of raising frogs has already assumed considerable proportions.

The Prosperity of our American Colleges.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

The present is a period of unexampled prosperity to our colleges. Harvard, last year, by gifts and legacies, received $475,000; and though that is greatly above the amount donated to any other college in New-England, still they have all had much pecuniary assistance within a few years. Dartmouth College at Hanover, Bowdoin at Brunswick, Bates at Lewiston, Colby at Waterville, Tufts, Amherst and Williams in this State, Yale at New-Haven, and the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., have been relieved from pressing necessities, improved by new professorships and new buildings, and some of them have absolutely been enriched. The theological schools of the past have been better endowed and new ones started; the agricultural and scientific institutions have come to fill desired places in our system of education, and the academies and preparatory schools have been pressed forward. These institutions are not only prosperous from donations, but also from increased attendance. Their students are more numerous than ever, and nearly, if not all the colleges now having their Commencements have admitted larger classes than ever before. This is well. Numerically New-England is dwindling in the Republic, and comparatively it will be left behind in wealth. We shall soon cease to have that power in Congress and in the industrial pursuits that we have possessed, but there is no necessity of our losing influence intellectually and morally, in the country and the world. Annually our schools should, and we doubt not will continue to send forth those who will take the leading positions in all sections of the land.

THE SULTAN IN LONDON.

The First Time a Turkish Ruler has set Foot on English Soil—Significance of the Event.

From the London Times, July 13.

The arrival of the Sultan on British soil, and his reception as the guest of our Sovereign and nation, will render memorable the day which has just gone by. It is no exaggeration of the hour to speak of it as a great historical event. Pageants and courtly ceremonies, banquets and reviews, are nothing in themselves, but when they express the friendships of Governments and the mutual approach of nations, races and diverse civilizations, the record of them has an importance not inferior to that which hands down the schemes of statesmen or the exploits of Generals. Yesterday saw the first of the race of Sovereigns which was for so many generations the terror of Europe, and whose position has formed in recent times the most difficult problem of European politics, land on the shores of this island, to test, as it were, the feelings with which the West regards the traditionally alien and hostile East. The Sultan, having seen the marvels of civilization which Paris presents, comes to this country, where a less brilliant, but a more free, and, perhaps, a stronger national life awaits his observation; and he will not only have the opportunity of seeing in their own home the most active of European nations, but of learning from their demeanor toward himself how much they desire the progress of his dominions, and what powerful aid they may give him in the work of improvement. * *

During their stay the Imperial family will receive from all classes the respect due to their rank and to the place which their great Empire holds among States. The Sultan rules, and his nephew or his son may be called upon to rule the noblest regions of the old hemisphere. From the Danube to the Persian Gulf the authority of Abdul-Aziz is obeyed, while his primacy is acknowledged by the virtually independent rulers of North Africa. Even after the conquests of Russia and the revolution of Greece, the Turkish Empire is one of the largest in the world, and its situation, stretching as it does over the finest parts of three continents, is advantageous beyond comparison. It might be made one of the most powerful and prosperous dominions that ever were united under one ruler. It extends from the genial part of the temperate zone to a climate where every tropical plant may be raised, and if ever an Empire might aspire to be independent of foreign productions, it is that ruled by the Sultan and his vassals. Its place in the politics and industry of the world is, however, but too well known. History tells us on what principles the Government of the Osmanlis has been conducted in past times, and we ourselves have been witnesses of its character in the present. Justice to the Turks compels us to say that they have no mean faculties for government. They have courage in war, promptitude and decision in times of tumult, a never-failing sagacity in political negotiation, a coolness, endurance and stubborness which have often made them successful against those who thought to have an easy victory. But something more is required of rulers than the power to maintain their supremacy. The Turks have ruled, but they have depressed or exhausted those submitted to them; they could even now hold their own by force of arms against their Christian subjects, but it may be that those subjects will find allies from without against whom the Porte will be in the end unable to struggle. In the midst of these difficulties, the Sultan, acting under the advice of able and far-sighted advisers, has made advances to Europe which promise more than the most specious reforms of his predecessors. Breaking through many prejudices, he has come with his son and his nearest relatives to visit the countries of the West, and to take his place in that brotherhood of Sovereigns into which his family only of late sought admittance. The haughty and hostile isolation of his own capital is changed for friendly visits to Christian nations; he accepts their hospitality, he shares in their amusements, and contemplates their civilization and industry. It is certainly good policy, for the affairs of the world are not so free from personal considerations, but that Princes and Governments must have a more friendly feeling toward a ruler with whom they have exchanged courtesies. The Sultan has now visited the Sovereigns whose troops fought in defence of his brother's authority, and it is said that he intends to meet the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. He will thus have taken his seat in the princely circle, and obtained a new pledge for countenance and support.

Important Suit Decided—The Fire Department of Troy vs. The London and Liverpool Insurance Company.

From the Troy Times, July 27.

The above action has just been decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of the Fire Department. This decision establishes the construction of the acts of the Legislature of 1849 and 1857 in reference to taxation on premiums of foreign fire insurers, by holding (contrary to what was claimed by the defendants) that a payment of tax on capital in the City of New-York to any amount does not exempt these insurers from the payment of two per cent. on premiums for insurances effected by agents in the other cities and villages of the State to the fire departments of these respective cities and villages. So these agents must still furnish bonds and pay the two per cent. tax as heretofore. The principle thus established is important so far as the revenues of the fire department are concerned. This was intended as a test case, and the benefit to the department is great in the final establishment of a principle which secures to the treasury its customary revenues unimpaired. The opinion in the case is written by Judge Parker, of the Sixth District, and is quite elaborate and explicit. Oliver P. Buel was the attorney for the fire department in the matter, and has exhibited great energy and ability in prosecuting the suit to a successful termination.

The Medal to be Presented Juarez by Californians.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from San Francisco, June 28, says:

"The people of California, of all classes, are subscribing freely to the fund for the great medal of honor to Benito Juarez, the statesman and savior of Mexico. This medal is said to be the finest ever produced on the Continent, and will be a souvenir of which any monarch on earth might be proud. The pin which will hold the medal to the coat is concealed beneath the figure of Fame, which, with outspread wings, uphold a scroll bearing the legend, '*Patria Y Libertad.*' Depending from this is the grand medal, circular in form and four inches in diameter. The obverse of this medal bears a beautiful design by Mezzarra. In the centre, Liberty, with drawn sword, tramples under her feet tyranny, in the form of the Emperor, who lies at full length, his crown near him on the ground, despair and impotent rage depicted on his countenance. Above the figure of Liberty are the words "*Republica Mejicana*," surrounded by a halo of sun-rays, toward which she points with uplifted hand. In the background are the Sierra Madre Mountains, and on either side female figures stretch forth their hands with laurel wreaths to the victor. The medal has a boarder richly engraved, and set with diamonds and rubies alternately. Depending from the medal is the Mexican eagle in gold and diamonds, standing on the prickly pear and strangling the serpent. From this a laurel wreath in green enamel, set with rubies, runs up on either side of the medal nearly to the top. A scroll joins the ends of the wreath on the bottom, and bears the name of Benito Juarez. The material of the medal is the finest gold, and the size of the medal and appendages is seven by four inches. It will be enclosed in a box of California laurel—the finest ornamental wood in the world—mounted with monograms, lock, hinges, &c., of solid Washoe silver. Altogether this testimonial will be worthy the acceptance of the lion-hearted and unconquerable defender of the liberties of Mexico.

Coincidences.

The Boston *Traveller* states that a lady in Reading, Mass., while conversing with some callers, suddenly turned pale, and sinking into a chair, exclaimed: "Did you hear that gun? It affected me strangely," and wept inconsolably. Her visitors had heard no report, and it afterward appeared that no gun had been fired at that time on the place. News came, however, that her brother, residing a hundred miles away, was at that very hour fatally shot by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece while hunting in a grove near his house.

The Nashville *Press & Times* of the 25th inst. says that on the Saturday previous a young man named James Noble visited that city to meet some friends whom he had not seen for many years. On Monday night he awoke from a frightful dream, in which he saw his father killed by an assassin. So vivid was the dream that it was some time before the young man could compose himself to sleep again. He did so, however, and next morning told the family with whom he was stopping of his dream. Of course they said it was very queer, but nothing further was thought about the matter. On the 24th, however, a gentleman brought the intelligence that the father of young Noble had, in reality been robbed and murdered on last Monday night.

New-London (N. H.) Institute.—The endowment of the New-London Literary and Scientific Institution, under the patronage of the Baptists of New-Hampshire, to the amount of $100,000, was made sure at the meeting of the Alumni of the Institution on the 25th inst. It seems that a year ago a subscription was opened for this purpose, on condition that the sum named should be pledged within a year. At the Alumni meeting, however, it was found that $8,500 were necessary to bind the subscriptions, and there immediately began a spirited offering of additional subscriptions of $1,000, $500, $200, $100 and $50, until all but $1,800 was taken; when a gentleman, who had already subscribed $1,000 toward the deficiency, offered to take one-third of the remainder; two other gentlemen immediately joined him, and the subscription of $100,000 was completed at once, and a noble endowment secured, insuring new buildings, a larger number of teachers, and other advantages for this already flourishing institution.

John Brown's Attempt at Silk-raising.

A correspondent, writing from Kent, in Portage County, Ohio, says:

"The veritable 'Ossawatamie Brown,' whose soul is marching on, once was a denizen of Kent. The house in which he lived is a very plain and modest home. A row of frame buildings, half way between his residence and the depot, was pointed out as having been built by him. It is thirty years since he lived here, so that my inquiries resulted in eliciting but little of interest in regard to him. Two things were remembered—one, that he was strictly honest in all of his business transactions, instances illustrative of which were related—the other that he had engaged in the abortive attempt to raise silk, by which the hands of a great many sober-minded men in the country were turned for a time from the plodding industries of the grain field to the culture of the *morus multicaulus*, and from the feeding of cattle and hogs to nourishing caterpillars and manipulating cocoons. But this diversion from the more homely pursuits by which the natural resources of the West are to be made wealth-producing, is now, in the case of John Brown, regarded as indicative of a visionary turn of mind—that restlessness of spirit to which his strange career is so generally, and perhaps with a degree of truthfulness, attributed.

New-Orleans City Notes.—The speculation in city notes is about ended, and our money is rapidly returning to its real value. Though the trouble has been short, no one can tell the distress it has caused the poor. The loss has fallen almost entirely upon them; the gain upon those who could afford to keep their city money. Landlords have added fifteen per cent., or ten per cent. to their monthly rents—a capital thing for them, but very, very hard upon the poor tenant. The small shopkeepers have been the ones who profited most. They have not only charged the discount on the money, but have added an extra profit to their goods. We hope the panic is now over.—*New-Orleans Bee, July 21.*

Issuing Drafts on False Representations.—In Bloomington, Ill., on the 24th inst., W. H. Rayburn was arrested at the instance of A. W. Gridley, and after a preliminary hearing was held under bonds of $1,500. Gridley and Rayburn had been partners in buying and shipping stock, and Rayburn for some time past has represented that he had made certain shipments of cattle and hogs to parties in Chicago, upon whom he drew drafts to the amount of $2,800, and obtained the money from Gridley. The drafts were returned protested, Rayburn not having made the shipments as represented by him, and he was arrested accordingly.

Curious Boat Race.—A St. Louis dispatch of the 26th inst. says: "It is understood that the steamers *Great Republic*, *Continental*, and the towboat *Yankee*, with barges, which left here for New-Orleans last Saturday, started with the intention of demonstrating that a towboat can make the trip quicker than a steamer can, and do her regular business. The *Yankee* left this port five hours behind the *Republic*, and three hours later the *Continental*. At Memphis the *Yankee* was ahead, the *Continental* next, and the *Republic* considerably behind. Heavy bets were wagered on the result."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

The case of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., charged with irregularity, in having officiated in the Methodist Church of New-Brunswick, in defiance of the prohibition of the Rector of the Parish, Dr. Stubbs, continues to excite considerable interest in religious circles. It was understood that the Committee appointed to investigate the charge was to meet on yesterday, but every effort was made on the part of those pressing the complaint that their whereabouts and the proceedings should be kept from the public. They state to inquirers that no information, beyond that now published, will be given until after the inquiry. It is doubtful if the investigation can proceed in the absence of Mr. Tyng, who is now in Vermont.

The Protestant Episcopal Clerical Association, representing the Low Church party, and supporters of Mr. Tyng in this matter, held a meeting yesterday to decide upon a uniform course of action in the affair. In reply to a question the Secretary stated that he had yet received no official information of the complaint against Mr. Tyng. In the conversation upon the subject which then ensued, it was agreed that Mr. Tyng did not violate the canon, as it was originally made to govern only clergymen of the Episcopal Church in relation to the parishes of each other, in order to prevent one pastor from encroaching on another's boundary; and that a dissenting place of worship was not within an Episcopal Parish. After the close of the meeting it was stated by several present that if the charge were pressed against Mr. Tyng, a retaliatory movement would probably be commenced against Dr. Dix for permitting Trinity Chapel to be used for the celebration of a Greek Mass, and against the Rector of St. Albans for the ritualism practiced in that church.

The Proposed Race Between the Atlantic and Columbia Boat Clubs.

New-York, Monday, July 29, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As most of the papers seem determined to lay all the blame at the door of the Atlantic Club in the matter of the race that was to have come off on Saturday last, I beg that you will allow me to state our reasons for refusing to remove the cover of our boat. In the first place there is no law in boating, or in the rules of the Hudson River Association, that prohibits a boat carrying a cover. Second—Our boat sets very low in the water and carries a very heavy crew, and in rough weather we cannot row a mile without filling with water. Frequently during training we have been compelled to go in shore and bale out the boat; consequently, it was giving the race away to row without our deck. Third—Mr. William Wood, the acknowledged authority in boating matters, declared their demand absurd, and advised us to withdraw, and all other boating men there that I saw or heard declared us to be in the right. Under these circumstances, we certainly would not have been justified in risking our reputation as oarsmen, and the money of our friends, on a race in which we had no possible chance of success, if we complied with a demand, which they gave no reason for making, except that a canvas cover made our boat a shell. The absurdity of the proposition may be estimated by the remark of a prominent boat-builder present, who observed, that if nailing a piece of canvas over the bow of a boat made her a shell, it was a fact that he had remained in ignorance of during a long career as a boat-builder. In conclusion, I will observe that we are ready and willing to row the Columbia, or any other amateur club, who are willing to row on equal terms.

Yours respectfully,

Thos. S. Hamblen.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

LARCENY OF TOBACCO.

Wm. Knox, an employe of Christopher H. Lilienthal, tobacconist, at No. 221 Washington-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning and made complaint against James Mayhew and Joseph Kirby, accusing them of having stolen forty pounds of plug tobacco, valued at $41. It appears that both the accused were in the employ of Mr. Lilienthal, and took the tobacco for their own use, failing to have the same charged to their own individual accounts, and afterward denied the possession of the same. The Magistrate considered the evidence conclusive to sustain the charge of larceny, and committed the prisoners for trial at the Court of General Sessions, in default of bail. Mayhew is a native of this City, 16 years of age, and resides at No. 279 Delancy-street. Kirby is 32 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides at No. 176 Hudson-street. The tobacco was not recovered.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Officer Long, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Thos. Joy on Sunday, on the charge of having stolen a gold watch from the person of Eide F. Thode, of No. 7 Norfolk-street. It appeared in evidence that the complainant was riding in a City railroad car, and while passing through Canal-street, he felt the hand of another person fumbling in his vest pocket, and immediately after discovered that his watch, valued at $39, had been stolen. He at once made known his loss, when the prisoner Joy struck Thode, and then ran out of the car by the front platform. A pursuit was at once commenced, with the arrest of the alleged thief as a successful ending. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

A LONG-LOST BARREL.

On the 15th of March last a barrel of cardamom-seed, valued at $334, was stolen from a cart in front of the store of Wm. Barkley, No. 34 Cortlandt-street. No clue was found to either the thief or property until about a week ago, when Hugh Tole, night clerk at the Cortlandt-street Hotel, offering to sell cardamom-seed to a Mr. Plummer led to an investigation, and Mr. Barkley identified as his property a barrel of cardamom seed found in the store-room of the hotel which was claimed by Tole as his property. Tole denied his guilt, but was not able to satisfactorily account for his possession of the barrel; and was committed in default of $1,500 bail, to await trial in the Court of General Sessions.

MORE POLICY.

An officer of the Fifteenth Precinct making oath that Charles Ferguson, at No. 134 Clinton-street, sold to one John Jones a certain lottery or policy ticket, the accused gave bail in $500 to answer at the General Sessions.

FELONIOUS FREEDMEN.

Two colored men, named John Williams and

AMES JONES, were caught in the act of stealing from WILLIAM HECKER, No. 70 Bleecker-street, a coat and a piece of cloth, of the value of $24, and the goods were found in the possession of WILLIAMS. They were both committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

A SILK SACQUE.

AUSTIN W. KEOGH, No. 344 Bowery, states that on the 20th inst. ALBERT WEISS entered his cloak-room on pretence of letting down the awning, which he did not do, and furthermore that he had no business in the room, and had not been sent there. A silk sacque of the value of $12 being missed, he charged that WEISS stole it, and the accused was sent down for trial at the Special Sessions.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

At 10:30 o'clock on Sunday night, GEORGE HOFFMAN, it is alleged, was driving a horse attached to a light wagon, rapidly and recklessly through Twenty-first-street, when at the intersection with Fourth-avenue, he knocked down and ran over a man named DANIEL KINNEY, who was in the act of crossing Twenty-first-street. KINNEY was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a slight scalp wound, and a fracture of one of his ribs. HOFFMAN was arrested by Officer MCSWIGAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and yesterday was committed by Justice DODGE to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

SPRINKLING VITRIOL WITH BAD RESULTS.

It appears that there has been for some time past very bad blood between MARGARET O'ROURKE and ANNIE COLEMAN, which culminated on Sunday by ANNIE throwing a quantity of vitriol upon the clothing of MARGARET, as she was walking through Canal-street. Yesterday MARGARET balanced accounts by appearing in Court and making oath that ANNIE is a common street-walker and vagrant, which statement being corroborated by the oath of the officer, ANNIE was sent to the Workhouse for a term of six months.

MINOR CASES.

EVA FERRIS, aged 19 years, claiming to be a pretty waiter girl, but plainly having no right to the qualifying adjective, and being charged with being a common vagrant and prostitute by the officer who arrested her, was sent to the Workhouse for four months.

Officer DINSMORE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on Sunday afternoon paid an official visit to the saloon of JOHN FRECK, No. 401 First-avenue, and alleges that he found that gentleman selling ale to several persons. Thereupon FRECK gave bail in the sum of $300 to answer a violation of the Excise Law at the General Sessions.

Officer FARRELL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, charged that on Sunday he saw two men in the bar-room of EDWARD QUINN, No. 343 Hudson-street, the bar-room being exposed, and there being in these facts a violation of the Excise Law, QUINN gave bail in $300 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

THADDEUS S. LOOBEY came from No. 1,205 Broadway to the Court-room for the purpose of making oath that a boy named PETER MCLAUGHLIN had stolen from him the sum of ten cents. The oath of LOOBEY was effective, the boy being committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A SUPPOSED LARCENY.

On the 28th inst. CHAS. SMITH, residing at No. 48 First-avenue, retired to rest, placing under his pillow his pants, in the pockets of which was property, in money and jewelry, of the value of $33. When he awoke this property was found to have been stolen, and being informed by two persons that they had seen a man by the name of SARIAN JAMESON HAL in his room while he was asleep, that individual was hunted up and arrested. He denied all knowledge of the crime, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

EXCISE CASES.

The following named persons were charged with not having their bar-rooms effectually closed on Sunday, and were each required to give bail in the sum of $100 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

GEORGE BENDER, No. 284 Broome-street.
AUGUST WINKEY, No. 613 Water-street.
PHILIP MERKEL, No. 201 Forsyth-street.
HENRY HENGLE, No. 126 Ridge-street.
JOHN HOUSER, No. 33 Eighth-street.
CAIL YANKS, No. 314 East Ninth-street.
CONRAD FRANK, No. 115 Third-avenue.
FRANCIS KOLLER, No. 17 Essex-street.

In none of these cases did the arresting officers descend to any particulars, and hence the record, although numerically larger than that of last Monday, is not so interesting.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH OF AN ATTACHE OF THE PRESS.—On Sunday last Mr. JOHN MCCLENAHAN, for many years attached to the reportorial staff of the *Herald*, died at his residence, No. 21 West Baltic-street, Brooklyn, in the thirty-second year of his age. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. JOHN MCCLENAHAN. He commenced his career as a reporter at quite an early age, and by the faithful and intelligent discharge of his duties won and retained the confidence of his employers. Three years ago it became evident that Mr. MCCLENAHAN's lungs were affected, and, notwithstanding a residence of some duration in Minnesota, the disease continued to increase upon him. Of amiable disposition and prepossessing manners, there were few with whom he was brought in contact of whom he did not make friends. By none will his loss be more deeply deplored than by his fellow-members of the Press. He was an active member of the Brooklyn Fire Department, was unmarried, and resided with his widowed mother and sisters. The members of the Press and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 West Baltic-street, Brooklyn.

TERRIBLE ROW DURING AN EXCURSION.—On Sunday afternoon a large number of excursionists left Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin-street, on board the steamer *Titmer*, with two barges, for a trip up the river. As a large quantity of lager-beer and liquors had been provided over night, the men on board soon became intoxicated, and a series of wrangles and rows occurred among them during the entire trip. During one of these fights PATRICK BARRY was thrown or fell overboard and was drowned, his body not having yet been recovered. JOHN MCDERMOTT and LAWRENCE KEAN were severely stabbed in the face and side, while fifty or sixty others bore visible traces of the frequent combats they had engaged in—soda-water bottles, lager-beer glasses and other missiles having been freely used. After their pleasurable trip, the excursionists finally landed at one of the docks in the Fifth Ward, and although their condition was apparent, Capt. PETTY's officers failed to make any arrests. The Police state that Messrs. FARRELL & CUMINSKY, liquor-dealers at No. 237 West-street, furnished the bars on board, and they will be brought before the Excise Board.

SALE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.—At 1 o'clock yesterday the United States cutters *Cuyahoga* and *Miami* were sold at public auction, at the docks north of the ferry landings, Hoboken, by RICHARD GRANT WHITE, Esq., in the presence of Capt. MCGOWAN and Lieut. CHASE, of the Navy Department. There were about a dozen bidders present. The first vessel put up was the *Cuyahoga*, 536 tons burden, (old measurement,) and built in 1855, at the yard of Mr. WESTERVELT. She was started at $25,000, and the bidding was quite slow until $26,000 was obtained, when increasing by $500, the bids were spirited until $30,000 was reached, and the sale was finally closed at $31,400 to Mr. COLGATE BAKER. Two years ago, it is said, the Haytien Government offered $80,000 for the *Cuyahoga*, but the offer was declined. The steam yacht *Miami* was then sold for $7,100 to Capt. BUCKNER.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock on Sunday night HENRY REMIEL, of No. 175 Third-street, attempted to jump on the front platform of Car No. 49, of the Second-avenue line, near Twentieth-street, and in doing so he fell backward upon the track, the wheels crushing his leg in a terrible manner. The limb was amputated at Bellevue Hospital. As no one made a charge against the driver he was discharged. During yesterday afternoon Mr. REMIEL sank beneath his injuries and died at the hospital. Coroner GAMBLE was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

A BANK BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.—A few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday morning the basement Nos. 70 and 72 White-street, corner of Broadway, and directly under the Citizens' Bank, was found open by the Police, the outside padlock on the door having been broken off. HERMAN BALTE occupied the basement as a wine-cellar, and he stated that the place had been properly secured at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. It is supposed that a gang of burglars had forced their way into the basement with felonious intent on the bank above. The timely discovery of the open door frustrated this design.

INFANT ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning an infant about two months old named MARKS JACOBS, fell out of a fourth-story window, at No. 62 Mulberry-street, into the yard, and was almost instantly killed. It appears that the father, who is a tailor, placed the child on a pillow on his work-bench, which is several inches higher than the window-sill. As there was no protection the child rolled out. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest during the afternoon, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF PROF. ANTHON.—Prof. CHARLES ANTHON died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 12 East Thirty-seventh-street, aged 70. Mr. ANTHON graduated at Columbia College in 1815, and was in 1819 admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court. In 1820 he was appointed adjunct Professor of Languages in Columbia College, and in 1835 was placed at the head of the classical department of that institution.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Commissioners have ordered LUKE KAVANAGH, Fireman Metropolitan Engine Company No. 29, to be reprimanded in orders for neglect of duty, and FELIX O'RORKE, fireman Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No 12, to be dismissed the service of the Department for the same offence.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day over the remains of Mrs. JOHN STEWART, of No. 152 Fifth-avenue, who died on board the steamer *Dean Richmond* while returning from Saratoga. Her death is supposed to be the result of kidney disease.

RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—As GEORGE M. HOFFMAN was driving a horse and carriage by the corner of Twentieth-street and Fourth-avenue, he ran over and severely injured JOHN KELLY. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and HOFFMAN was arrested.

COLLISION.—During a dense fog on Sunday evening the steamer *City of New-York*, while passing down the East River, colided with the ship *Harry Bluff*, lying at the foot of Corlear-street. Scarcely any damage was occasioned.

THE DOG POUND.—Up to Saturday night 5,505 dogs had been received at the pound. During the whole of last season only 4,819 were received. The City Marshal has reduced the price paid per dog from 50 to 25 cents.

MINOR INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the body of a German named KOPP, who was found dead on Sunday morning at his late residence, No. 107 Essex-street. Death being the result of natural causes, a verdict to that effect was rendered....Coroner SCHIRMER held another inquest yesterday over the body of an unknown man which was found in the Harlem River, near One hundred and Twenty-third-street, having been in the water for some weeks. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury, and the Coroner directed the remains to be taken to the Morgue for identification.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registrar reports the following as the number and causes of death in Brooklyn and country villages during the past week: Diseases—Cholera infantum 79, consumption 22, marasmus 18, convulsions 17, disease of brain 13, scarlet fever 14, hydrocephalus and dysentery 9 each, diarrhœa 8, disease of heart 7, cancer, enterites, bronchitis and pneumonia 5 each; disease of kidneys, whooping cough and measles 4 each: premature birth and old age 3 each; puerperal convulsions, drowned, scrofula, teething, cerebro spinal menengitis, croup, peritonitis, typhoid fever and dropsy, 2 each; scalds, puerperal fever, inflammation of bladder, cholera, pleurisy, cyanosis, tonsilites, childbirth, gun-shot, malignant pustule, paralysis, congestion of lungs, suicide, disease of liver, lockjaw, asthma, epilepsy and disease of stomach, 1 each. The sexes—Men, 37; women, 33; boys, 111, and girls, 96. Age—Under 1 year, 131; under 2, 35; under 3, 9; under 4, 8; under 5, 3; from 5 to 10, 12; 10 to 15, 4; 15 to 20, 4; 20 to 40, 33; 40 to 60, 25; 60 to 80, 8; over 80, 5,

MORTALITY BY WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	6	XII	27
II	12	XIII	15
III	3	XIV	13
IV	6	XV	7
V	17	XVI	22
VI	22	XVII	5
VII	12	XVIII	4
VIII	6	XIX	5
IX	23	XX	7
X	17	Villages	26
XI	22		
Total			277

Nativity—United States, 227; Ireland, 23; England, 4; Germany, 18: Switzerland, Norway, France, British America and Sweden, 1 each. During the previous week the deaths numbered 250.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The Delmonico Garden, in Park-avenue, near Tompkins-avenue, was in full blast on Sunday, and some two hundred persons—men, women and children—enjoyed themselves in drinking lager and eating pretzels for several hours, when a policeman in citizen's dress made his appearance and interrupted the proceedings by taking the barkeeper, GOTLIEB BALEY, into custody. Several of those present attempted to rescue the prisoner, but on the officer showing his shield, they desisted, and the parties quietly left the premises, which were subsequently effectually closed. The following persons were also arrested for violating the Excise Law: WM. H. HARVEY, corner of Hicks and Poplar streets, in not keeping his place effectually closed; JACOB GEBHOUCK, bartender for JOHN HINEBSCHITT, No. 48 Fulton-street, for selling and exposing liquors; CATHARINE NUGENT, No. 147 Water-street, for selling liquor without license; JOHN MCGUIRE, corner of Water and Main streets, selling and exposing liquor for sale; THOMAS FIELDS, East Brooklyn, selling liquor without license; JOHN SHAUGHNESSY, barkeeper for SAMUEL LAW, No. 263 Court-street, for not keeping the place effectually closed. The parties were all held to bail to await examination.

THE FLUSHING RAILROAD.—This road having lately passed into the hands of Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK, that gentleman has promised to make the road rather more worthy of the patronage of the public than it has been heretofore. Much of the rolling stock, rendered almost unfit for use, has been replaced by new and improved stock; several of the locomotives are to be replaced by machines of greater power and speed; the entire track, from Hunter's Point to the terminus of the road at Flushing, is to be relaid, and the trestle work along the route to be rebuilt. Beside the present trestle work, 1,000 feet additional are to be constructed. Included in the purchase is about 1,200 feet of water front on Newtown Creek, about 500 feet of water front on the East River, and about thirty acres of the Calvary Cemetery property. The trains are to be run oftener and at reduced rates; excursion trains are to be run on Sundays, and the rates of ferriage to and from Hunter's Point are to be reduced. Some much-needed improvements on the Long Island Road are also promised.

A LOST GIRL.—A lady, residing in Beaufort, N. C., named AMELIA PHELPS, recently arrived in this city in search of her daughter, 9 years of age, named ISABELLA PHELPS, of whom she has not heard for some weeks. She states that she gave the girl in charge of Mr. BEALES, an agent of the Freedman's Bureau in North Carolina, for the purpose of bringing her to New-York, and placing her at school. Mr. BEALES, it appears, placed the girl under the direct care of a Miss EVELAND, a school mistress in the South, who accompanied Mr. BEALES to the North. As Mrs. PHELPS does not know where any of the parties reside, and desires information. She is now stopping at the Franklin House, foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BEFORE JUDGE LOTT—THE CONEY ISLAND QUARANTINE—INJUNCTION GRANTED.—The town of Gravesend *vs.* CYRUS CURTIS and the Commissioners of Quarantine. Counsel for the town of Gravesend applied yesterday for a temporary injunction against the Commissioners of Quarantine, to prohibit them from acquiring land on Coney Island for the purpose of a boarding-station. Several affidavits were read, after which the Court ordered: That the Commissioners desist from proceedings to acquire lands on Coney Island for the purpose of a boarding-station with leave to defendants to move to vacate the order in ten days after the first Monday in August, and the plaintiffs to give security for $500 damages.

DIED IN A CHAIR.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man named JAMES PLATT, at the house of Mr. HINCHMAN, in Bedford-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, where he had been on a visit. The evening previous Mr. HINCHMAN left his guest sitting in an arm-chair in the bedroom, in apparent good health. The following morning he went to call him to breakfast, but receiving no answer, opened the door, when to his consternation he found Mr. PLATT sitting in the same position he had left him, stiff in death. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that death was caused by disease of the heart. The family of deceased reside in Ansonia, Conn.

THE KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—Mr. WM. D. VEEDER, the Surrogate of Kings County, has issued the following order, under date of the 27th inst.: *Ordered*, That during the month of August, the calendar of contested cases will not be called. The Surrogate will be in attendance on the 3d, 5th, 17th, 19th and 31st days of said month for the purpose of taking the examination of witnesses to wills not contested. Application for probate of wills, letters of administration, letters of guardianship, and all other *ex parte* applications may be made on any day during the week, except Wednesday and Thursday, between 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SEIZURES OF OIL REFINERIES, &C.—The following oil refineries were reported yesterday to the United States District-Attorney as having been seized for violating the Internal Revenue Laws: The refinery of JAMES FIFE, in Smith-street, near Hamilton-avenue, for making insufficient returns. The oil refinery of HENRY HUDSON, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, for attempt to defraud the revenue. The premises No. 204 Gold-street were seized on the charge of containing an illicit still, the owners of which had not paid the special tax as required by law.

FATEL RESULT OF A FALL.—A man named HENRY MILLER, residing at the foot of Partition-street, fell down the back steps of his house on Sunday, and was so seriously injured that he died in about six hours thereafter. Deceased was a German, 47 years of age, a carpenter by occupation. He leaves a wife and three children. The remains were consigned to the grave yesterday, but as no inquest was held, the Coroner intends to exhume the body in order to ascertain the cause of death.

ACCIDENTAL BURSTING OF A MUSKET.—A man named JAMES S. WELSH, residing at No. 98 Hamilton-avenue, met with a serious accident yesterday by the bursting of the barrel of an overloaded musket which he was testing. His left thumb was shattered, and he also sustained other serious injuries. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. On examining his wounds, the Surgeon gave it as his opinion that it would be necessary to amputate the thumb.

PUBLIC BATHS REQUIRED.—Not a day passes but numbers of boys go into the river for the purpose of bathing, which proves the necessity for public bathing places. On Sunday, a little boy named HENRY HAVILAND, was arrested for bathing at the foot of Bridge-street. He was brought before the Justice yesterday and discharged.

MAD DOG.—A mad dog was killed by a policeman in Pacific-street, near Henry-street, yesterday. It appears he had snapped at several persons, and for a time great consternation prevailed. Very few dogs appear to be muzzled this season, notwithstanding the requirements of the law.

SUN STRUCK.—A man named JUSTIN GOODSACK became prostrated by the extreme heat, on Saturday, at the corner of Hudson and Myrtle avenues, where he was found by Officer REARDON, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, who picked him up and had him removed to the City Hospital.

THE DANGER OF STEALING APPLES.—A man named JOSEPH BEICHERT, residing in Park-avenue, near Throop-avenue, visited the garden of GEORGE GAREY, in the same neighborhood, yesterday, and helped himself to some apples. GAREY procured a pistol and threatened to shoot, when BEICHERT left the premises in a hurry. GAREY was subsequently arrested and held to await examination. He states that he had no intention of shooting BEICHERT, but merely wished to frighten him.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—JOHN MCGUIRE, the keeper of a saloon at the corner of York and Main streets, was fined $30 by Justice CORNWELL yesterday, on the charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, P. J.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
39	In re N. Y.-av., Edgewater S. I.	140	Conant vs. Conant.
118	Shaler & Hall Quarry Co. vs. Wetmore.	161	Douglas vs. Woodworth
136	Joseph et al vs. Brisco.	166	Archer et al. vs. Lenneman et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
209	Carvalho vs. Skeehan.	219	Finlay vs. Coburn.
210	Finnie vs Woods.	220	McLaughlin vs. Mullany
211	Benning vs. Grovesteen	221	Keeley vs. Evans.
212	Hoffman vs. Hennessy.	222	Trainor vs. Brinckerhoff
213	Clark vs. Boyd.	223	Hertz vs. Obersky.
214	Leroy vs. Hamblen.	224	Taylor vs. [illegible]
215	Molitor vs. Woolman.	225	Hardy vs. James.
216	Burnham vs. Ten Eyck	198	Jouss vs. Reily.
217	Hulbert vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.	227	Kane vs. Bernard.
218	Nolan vs. Bark.	228	Eberley vs. Schwartz.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 29.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT ENJOINED BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

John H. Sherwood vs. Richard B. Connolly and other Members of the Board of Audit and the Board of Supervisors; Joseph B. Varnum vs. The Same, and the Mayor and Common Council, &c.—Two actions have been commenced in the Supreme Court for the purpose of testing the law creating what is known as the "Board of Audit," which law was passed by the Legislature of this State April 23, 1867, and may be found in Chapter 806 of the Sessions Laws of last session. Mr. Joseph F. Daly, of the firm of Noyes & Daly, Counsellors of the Supreme Court, made an affidavit in each case, in which, among other things, he stated that he had applied to the Counsel to the Corporation and also to the Board of Supervisors, or to the President thereof, asking them to commence an action against the said Board of Audit for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the act, so that all future litigation might be avoided, but that the Corporation Counsel and the Board of Supervisors refuse and neglect to commence any such action, or to interfere in any manner to protect the trust funds, the taxpayers and the beneficiaries.

For the purpose of better enabling our readers to understand the legal grounds upon which this litigation has been commenced, we give below the affidavit of Mr. Daly in the case of Sherwood:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Joseph F. Daly, being duly sworn, deposes: That the defendants, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, is a corporation established by certain enactments of the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, more particularly the act passed April 15, 1857, entitled "An act relating to the Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York," and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; that said Board of Supervisors and the members thereof are and have been heretofore trustees of the property funds and effects of said county, so far as the same are or may be committed to their management or control, and that the sums raised and to be raised annually by tax, in the manner hereinafter stated, upon the estates real and personal in said county, are part of such trust property funds and effects; that the plaintiff is a resident of said county, and is assessed to pay taxes therein, and does pay taxes therein, and was such resident and so assessed and paid taxes therein at the times hereinafter mentioned, and is and was at such times, with the other residents and taxpayers in said county, a *cestui que* trust of the aforesaid trust property, funds and effects, and has a beneficial interest therein; that the people of the State of New-York, by the Legislature thereof annually, by an annual act of said Legislature, authorize and direct the defendants, the said Board of Supervisors, to raise by tax upon the real and personal estates in said county certain sums for county purposes, charges and expenses, which sums are disbursed by said Board of Supervisors. And said sums are all assessed upon the plaintiff and the other taxpayers of said county and raised from their estates. That in and by the annual act for such purpose for the year 1867, passed by said Legislature April 25, 1867, and known and distinguished as Chapter 806 of the laws of 1867, after providing that certain sums therein expressed should be raised in the manner aforesaid, and applied to certain purposes therein named. it was, among other things, further enacted as follows: The Comptroller of the City of New-York, Chauncey M. Depew, Benjamin W. Bonney, Lewis B. Woodruff and John H. Martindale, are hereby created a Board of Audit for the adjustment and settlement of all legal and equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to Jan. 1, A. D. 1867, against the County of New-York, who shall determine under oath the amount due on each claim, and shall certify to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York the sum allowed by them, with the reasons for such allowance; and the said Board of Supervisors are hereby directed, at their first regular annual meeting, to cause to be raised by tax upon the estates, personal and real, within the said City and County of New-York, an amount sufficient for the payment of the claims so certified to (and legal expenses hereinafter mentioned) by a majority of such Board of Audit; and all persons having claims against the County of New-York now unadjusted are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom. The said Board of Audit or any two of them, shall within ten days after the passage of this act, appoint a day and place at which they will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, which appointment shall be made by them by publishing a notice of the same in the New-York *Tribune*, the NEW-YORK TIMES, the New-York *Herald*, and the *World*, at least thirty days before the day named therein for the hearing of such claims. And it shall be the duty of the Counsel of the Corporation of the City of New-York to appear before said Board of Audit on behalf of said County of New-York, on the hearing of the matter of such claims, and to protect and defend the interests of the said county therein, and to employ assistant counsel therein whenever he may deem necessary; and on such hearing any member of the Corporation may be heard in opposition to any such claims. The said Board of Audit are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a clerk, at a salary not exceeding $5, for each and every day he shall be engaged in and about the said matter; issue subpœnas, with *duces tecum*, if necessary; administer oaths or affirmations, and to make their report in writing to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, which report shall be final and conclusive upon such claimants and the said County of New-York. If the Board of Audit hereby created shall find and report that any person has a just or equitable claim against the County of New-York, the amount of which shall be specified in their report, such amount shall be paid to the parties named in said report by the Comptroller of the City of New York. And out of the amount authorized to be raised as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Comptroller, upon proper vouchers therefor, to pay all the legal expenses incurred by the authorization of the Board of Audit in carrying into full effect the foregoing provisions; or in his defending suits now pending, or hereafter to be brought against him by reason of official action. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect any *claim* upon which suit is now pending; and in cases where evidence has been taken in judicial proceedings to recover said claims at law, the said claims shall be heard and determined by said Board of Audit upon such evidence, and upon such other and additional evidence as may be offered by either party. Members of the Board above designated shall receive ten dollars per day for each day of actual service. And deponent further says: that the defendant, Richard B. Connolly, is now Comptroller of the City and County of New York, and was so at the time of the passage of said named act. That after the passage of said act, certain of the defendants, but not Lewis B. Woodruff, published the notice directed in and by said act. That before said defendants, as said Board of Audit, proceeded to adjust and settle any claims or perform any of the duties imposed by said act, the defendant, Lewis B. Woodruff, declined and refused to serve as a member of said Board, or to perform any of the duties imposed by said act, and declined and refused his appointment made in said act as a member of said Board of Audit. That thereafter, and on or about the —— day of June, 1867, before said defendants as said Board of Audit performed any of the duties imposed in and by said act, the Governor of the State of New-York pretended, by a pretended appointment, to appoint the defendant, William R. Stewart, to be a member of said Board of Audit in place of the defendant Lewis B. Woodruff, and the said William R. Stewart claims, by virtue of such pretended appointment, to be a member of said Board in place of said Lewis B. Woodruff, and to possess the powers and right to perform the duties of the latter and of a member of said Board, as directed in and by the said act. That the defendants, Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, Chauncey M. Depew, Benjamin W. Bonney, John H. Martindale and William R. Stewart, are about to meet and proceed to audit, adjust and settle claims as set forth in the act last above mentioned, claiming authority by virtue of said act, and of said appointment. That there are a great number of claims, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, as plaintiff believes, which are about to be presented to and adjusted by said Board of Audit, as directed in and by said act. That, as deponent is informed and believes, said enactment in said last mentioned act of the Legislature, and said appointment by the Governor of the State of New-York, are illegal, unconstitutional and void, and the proceedings about to be had by said defendants as a Board of Audit will be unlawful, but that, nevertheless, as deponent is informed and believes, the said Board of Supervisors will proceed to raise by tax, as provided in said act, the sums allowed by said defendants pretending to act as such Board of Audit, and the defendant, the said Comptroller of said City and County, will proceed to pay such sums to the persons to whom the same shall be so allowed unless the defendants, the said Comptroller and the said Chauncey M. Depew, Benjamin W. Bonney, John H. Martindale and William R. Stewart, shall be restrained by the order and decree of this Court; and deponent avers that unless said last named defendants are so restrained, that the plaintiff and the other taxpayers of said county will be irremediably injured and damaged. And deponent further states that, as he verily believes, if the said defendants claiming to be members of the so-called Board of Audit, be permitted to proceed and incur the charges and expenses authorized in and by said act, that by reason of the illegality of the Constitution, and the appointment of said Board, said Corporation will be involved in expensive litigations which plaintiff and the other taxpayers of the said City will have to bear, and the said trust property and funds will be squandered and wasted; that while such claimants as may have their claims allowed by said Board of Audit will receive payment of said allowed claims, the persons whose claims may be disallowed by said Board of Audit will nevertheless proceed at law against the Corporation of the City of New-York without regard to such disallowance, and that as deponent is advised and believes the disallowance of such claims by said Board of Audit will not be a bar to such proceedings, and will not prevent judgment upon such disallowed claims, and that the Corporation will not only be at the cost of maintaining the said Board of Audit, whose cost must be borne by the taxpayers in said City, and will have to incur and pay large counsel fees in the examination of claims presented to said Board, such counsel fees having also to be borne by said taxpayers, but will reap no benefit whatever from the action of said Board of Audit, and will be further compelled to litigate anew in the Courts all claims disallowed by said Board. And deponent further says that he has applied to the counsel, or legal adviser, of the said Corporation, and to the President of the Board of Supervisors, to commence an action in behalf of and in the name of the said Corporation against the defendants claiming to act as the said Board of Audit to test the legality of the constitution of said Board with the object of avoiding the future litigation apprehended as aforesaid, but that the said counsel to the Corporation and the said Common Council have, and each of them has neglected and refused to commence any such action, or to interfere in any manner in the premises, to protect the said trust funds and the plaintiff and other taxpayers the beneficiaries of said trust as aforesaid, but that, as deponent believes, said Corporation has not consented to the adjudication by said "Board of Audit" of any of the aforementioned claims.

Sworn before me this — day of July, 1867.
W A. JENNEY, Notary Public, JOSEPH F. DALY.

Upon the affidavits, of which the foregoing is one, Judge Barnard, on Saturday last, granted the following injunction order:

SUPREME COURT—John H. Sherwood *vs.* Richard B. Connolly et al.—On the annexed affidavit and the complaint in this action, let the defendants show cause before one of the Justices of this Court, at a special term thereof, held at Chambers, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., why an order of injunction should not be made restraining and enjoining the defendants as prayed for in said complaint, and why such injunction should not be continued during the pending of this action. And now, on motion of G. F. Noyes and J. F. Daly, plaintiff's attorneys, I do order that in the meantime and until the further order of this Court, to be made on notice, the defendants, Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller of the City of New-York, John H. Martindale, Benjamin W. Bonney, Chauncey M. Depew and William R. Stewart, and each of them refrain from meeting, auditing, adjusting or settling any claim or claims as a Board of Audit, and from proceeding in any manner under or by virtue of the 28th section of chapter 806 of the Laws of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1867.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, J. S. C.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 27, 1867.

The case will probably come up for argument on Monday next.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 29.

Before Justice Brady.

SUIT AGAINST A STEAMSHIP COMPANY BY AN EMIGRANT.

Mary Higgins vs. The National Steam Navigation Company.—The plaintiff in this action was passenger in the steamer *Erin*, belonging to defendants, from Queenstown to New-York, in May, 1865, and during the passage had a child killed in her arms, and was herself severely injured by the falling of a yard-arm while she was sitting on deck, where she, together with the other steerage passengers, had been ordered from below. She brings suit for $5,000 damages against the Steamship Company, and the case came before the Court to-day on a motion to strike out the answer of defendants as "sham." The answer, after admitting the existence of the Company, contains a general denial of all the other allegations of the complaint, and attributes the alleged casualty to the negligence of the plaintiff. The Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

J. J. Rogers for plaintiff; John Chetwood for defendants.

A BOGUS "FATTY DAVIS."

In the matter of Jas. Davis, alias Fatty Davis, brought up on Habeas Corpus.—A big, lazy, lubberly, sleepy individual was brought before the Court to-day on *habeas corpus* to procure his discharge from the Penitentiary, where he was sentenced for sixty days last week on conviction of vagrancy. The ground of the application for discharge as stated by prisoner's counsel, Mr. Henoque, was, that the officer who arrested him, and the magistrate who sentenced him, labored under the impression that he was the notorious thief "Fatty Davis," whereas he merely gave his name as James Davis when arrested, his real name being Maurice.

Mr. Bedford, the Assistant District-Attorney, insisted that there was no misapprehension about the affair; that the name of the "real original Fatty Davis" was James Nolan, and both the name and the individual were well known to all the Police authorities, as was also the fact that the aforesaid "original" had been arrested for picking pockets at the Paris Exposition, and was now serving out a term of three years imprisonment.

The Court said it made no difference whether the prisoner was the original or the bogus Fatty Davis, that the Court had no power to review the proceedings after conviction and could afford no relief in the premises. If, however, the prisoner had been arrested and sentenced under a mistake as to his identity, it was proper that he should be released, and he had no doubt the District-Attorney would consent to his discharge on the fact being made known to him.

Mr. Bedford said that if Officer Griffith, who arrested the prisoner, would make affidavit that he made the arrest under the impression that the prisoner was the "real original Fatty Davis," he would consent to his discharge, and with this understanding the matter ended.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 29.

By Presiding Judge Leonard.

James F. Cummings *vs.* James Gordon Bennett; the answer is definite and certain. It asserts a fact as broad as the libel. If not a full justification, the plaintiff can demur. The motion is denied with $10 costs to abide the event.

By Judge Clerke.

Benjamin Jones et al. *vs.* William Whitney et al.; order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 29, 1867.

$1,500 U. S 6s, '81, R.	110	100 Quick. Min.	34¼
100,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, N. Issue	108¼	100 Mariposa Pr.	23
35,000 U.S.5s, 10-40s, C.	102½	300 Pacific Mail	145
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, '65, C New Is.	108¾	50 do	145¼
100,000 do	108½	100 do	145⅛
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111¾	500 do	145
125,000 do	111¼	200 do 2d call	144¾
82,000 do	111⅝	100 N. Y. Cen.	109⅝
1,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 1st Series	107⅝	100 do s30	109¾
3,000 do Sec. Ser	107⅜	200 do 2d call	109⅝
1,000 do	107⅝	300 do	109⅜
1,500 do 3d Ser.	107⅝	100 Erie Railroad	77⅜
15,000 Tenn. 6s. New	66¼	1700 do	77⅛
5,000 do	66½	200 do s30	76⅝
1,000 N. Car. 6s New	58¼	200 do	76
12,000 do	58⅛	400 do 2d call	77
12,000 N. Car 6s x-c	56½	15 do	76
1,000 Virginia 6s, new	52	100 Hud. Riv. R.	122
2,000 Ohio 6s, '70	100	100 Reading R.	108⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s H. & St. Jo. Issue	79¼	20 do 2d call	107⅞
3,000 Missouri 6s	104¼	200 do	108
60,000 O. & M. Cer.	28½	200 Ill. Cen. R.	118¼
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80½	100 M. S. & N. I.	88
10,000 do	80¼	400 Clev. & Pitts	93
50 Bk. of Comm'th	107	100 do	93¼
10 Cen. Nat. Bank	107	1200 Chi. & N. W.	51⅜
45 Bk. of Com.	117½	100 do	51
45 Adams Ex. Co.	73½	10 do	50
100 do	73⅝	400 do	51¼
50 do	73⅜	300 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	73
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	75	300 do	73¼
500 Wells & F Ex.	68	100 do 2d call	73
200 do	67⅝	200 Clev. & Tol.	125½
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	38½	500 Chi. & R. I.	103⅝
300 Canton Co.	53	200 do 2d call	103⅝
100 do 2d call	52⅝	500 Mil. & St. P. R.	53⅜
68 West. U. Tel.	48¼	400 do s30	53½
500 do	48⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66⅛
400 do	48⅜	1000 Tol., W. & W. b8	58
500 do 2d call	48⅜	100 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	106⅛
200 do	48¼	150 do	106¼
100 Wilkesbarre Coal	40½	100 do	106⅛
		80 do	106
		100 New-Jersey Cen. R.	121

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅜	200 N. Y. Cen.	108⅞
10,000 do	110⅛	100 do	108⅞
19,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅜	300 Erie R.	76⅞
5,000 U.S.5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅝	100 Erie R. Pf.	77½
50,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, Sec. Series	107⅝	100 Hud. Riv. R.	120½
20,000 do 3d Ser.	107⅝	500 Reading R. s60	107
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	66	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	88
1,000 do	65⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R.	118½
10,000 O. & Miss. C.	28½	1200 Clev. & Pitts	93
10,000 do	28⅝	1200 Chic. & N. W.	51
200 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	67¾	200 do	50⅝
25 do	67	100 do b10	50⅝
100 Canton Co.	52½	100 Chic. & N.W.Pr. s30	72⅝
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	38½	800 do	72⅝
10 West. U. Tel.	48¼	700 Chic. & R. I.	103
50 do	48	100 do s60	101½
400 do	47½	200 do	102½
100 do	47⅝	200 Mil. & St. P. R.	53½
100 Quick. Min. Co.	34½	400 M. & St. P. Pf.	65⅛
210 Pacific Mail	145⅛	200 do	65
500 do	145½	400 do	64⅝
		100 Tol., W. & W.	52½
		300 P., F. W. & C.	105⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$37,000 Ohio & M. C.	28½	800 M. So. & N. I.	83¼
10,000 do b3	28⅝	100 do b10	83⅜
200 Quicksilver	34½	400 Cleve. & Tol.	125¾
200 Mar. Min. Pr.	23	400 Chic. R. I. & P.	103⅝
200 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	145⅛	100 do b10	103⅝
400 West. U. Tel.	48	400 Chi. & N. W.	51⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	109	1200 do	51¼
600 Erie R.	76⅝		
200 do	76⅝		
1100 do b3	76⅝	300 do c	50⅝
200 do s10	76½	300 do	51
300 do b10	76⅝	800 do c	51
900 do c	76⅜	1100 do	51⅛
500 do b5	77	200 do b10	51⅝
400 do s5	76⅜	600 do	51⅜
700 Hud. Riv. R.	122	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73
400 Reading R.	108⅛	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	106⅜
100 Canton Co.	53	200 do	106⅜
100 M. & St. P.	53⅝	100 do b4	107

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Ohio & M.C.	28⅝	300 Wells Fargo Ex.	67½
10,000 do s30	28⅜	1200 Clev. & Pitts	93
10,000 do c	28⅝	800 do	93¼
5,000 do	28½	1000 do	93⅜
100 West. U. Tel.	48⅛	200 do	93⅝
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	145	200 do	93¾
600 N. Y. Cen.	109	1000 do b10	94
200 do b3	109	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	125¾
100 do	108⅞	200 Ill. Central R.	118½
200 Erie R.	76⅝	200 do	118⅜
1100 do	76⅞	800 Chi. R. I. & P.	103
300 do	76⅜	800 do	102⅞
400 do b3	76⅜	1300 do	102⅞
1200 do	76⅝	200 do b10	102⅞
200 do s10	76⅛	100 do c	102⅝
200 Reading	108⅛	300 do b3	102⅝
500 do	108	200 Chic. & N. W.	50⅞
1200 do	107⅞	600 do	50⅞
1000 do s15	107⅞	300 do b3	50⅞
200 do c	108	800 do	50⅞
300 M. S. & N. I.	82⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	72⅝
100 do c	82⅝	500 do	72⅜
600 do	82⅝	200 P. Ft. W. & C.	106⅛
200 do b3	82½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Canton Co.	52	200 Quicksilver	34⅜
500 West. U. Tel.	47⅞	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅜
100 do b30	47⅞	100 do	82¼
200 do s3	47⅜	1200 Chi. R. I. & P.	102⅞
600 N. Y. Cen.	108⅞	200 do b3	102⅝
400 do	108⅝	500 do	102⅝
100 do	108¼	800 Chic & N. W.	50⅞
2600 Erie R.	76⅜	800 do	50⅞
200 do b10	76⅜	800 do	50⅞
1800 do	76	3600 do	50
500 do b3	76⅛	400 do s3	50⅞
600 do	76⅛	400 do s3	50⅞
3100 Reading. R.	107⅝	500 Chic. & N.W. P.	72⅝
400 do b15	107⅝		

MONDAY, July 29—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 27, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,663,575
Decrease in Specie	2,459,606
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	1,164,539
Increase in Deposits	1,172,934
Increase in Circulation	21,911

	July 28, 1866.	July 27, 1867.	July 20, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,462,500	9,262,500
Total Capital	$82,070,200	$82,920,200	$82,520,200
Loans	256,612,071	251,243,830	249,580,255
Gold and Gold Notes	9,701,540	8,738,094	11,197,700
Other L. Tend'r	84,705,814	74,605,840	73,441,301
Deposits	214,582,926	200,608,886	199,435,952
Circulation	27,244,981	33,596,859	33,574,948
In Sub-Tres'y	85,904,286	130,196,095	130,311,621

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$761,262	Citizens'	$131,182
Merchants'	883,914	Market	562,100
Mechanics'	578,060	St. Nicholas	754,957
Union	474,223	Shoe & Leather	949,063
Phenix	288,255	Continental	569,939
Tradesmen's	794,566	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	452,096	Marine	356,500
Gallatin	489,979	Atlantic	99,166
Butchers & D	257,311	Importers'	502,631
Mechanics & T.	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	257,311	M. Association	308,219
Seventh Ward	178,605	Grocers'	78,900
State	197,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	994,239	Fourth	2,967,766
Commerce	5,939,890	Central	1,680,977
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	795,720	Ninth	879,469
Mercantile	481,811	First	445,429
Pacific	140,538	Third	799,199
Republic	868,155	N. Y. Exchange	269,243
Chatham	130,255	Tenth	906,300
N. America	333,000	Croton	180,000
Hanover	287,638	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	195,185	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,118,412		
Total 49 National Banks			$33,528,491
Total 15 other National and Local Banks			68,368
Total on Clearing-house report, July 27			$33,596,859
On previous report, July 20			33,574,948
Increase in circulation			$21,911

The Bank returns continue to reflect the ease in the Money Market, under an accumulation of Currency deposits. This condition of the Bank movement is likely, we believe, to run through the month of August, and there is nothing in the working of the Treasury Office, present or prospective, to change the prevailing ease. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room made a further advance of ⅛ ℔ cent. in their bids to-day, said to be on sensational private telegrams from Germany, (which are emphatically contradicted on official authority from Paris,) and sales were made as high as 140⅜@140½. These sales brought in the Treasury as a moderate seller, and at the close of the day the eagerness to buy Gold had somewhat abated. The same parties who put up Gold were supposed to be *Bears* in the forenoon on the Public Funds, particularly the 5-20s of 1862, which were offered at 12 o'clock, on a dull market, down to 111⅛ ℔ cent., but could not be bought later in the day at 111¼ if at 111⅜ ℔ cent. The whole movement appears to have been an experiment in the way of putting up Gold, in which some of the German as well as the American Brokers were disposed to take part.

The price of money to the brokers to-day was 4 ℔ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on other approved collateral. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer on Wednesday are steady at about the point at which will pay a small banker's commission to ship gold, say 110⅛@110¼ for 60 days, and 110⅝@110⅞ short sight for standard bills on London.

The Public Funds at the close of the day, after a dull feeling in the forenoon, were about ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower than on Saturday, with only a limited offering. The State Bonds were a fraction easier on Tennessees, the newspaper rumors of apprehended violence at the general election on Thursday next being used for the moment, against the price of the bonds. Missouris were also slightly off, while North Carolinas, Virginias and Georgias were steady.

The Railway market on the Stock Exchange was again very strong. The upward movement is chiefly lead by Erie Common Stock, but was participated in again to-day by Northwest Common, which was sold up to 51¼ ℔ cent., and by Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which brought 94 cash and buyer ten days. The other Western roads were firm in the forenoon, and New-York Central and Reading steady; but later in the day the disposition to sell for a temporary downward turn in the market was quite prominent, and nearly all the prices went off ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. On the Miscellaneous list the Steamship lines were weaker; the old Express Companies in renewed demand; Canton, ½@1 ℔ cent. lower; Cumberland dull, and Western Telegraph ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower than on Saturday.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday afternoon. There was a bearish turn in the Railways, New-York Central being sold with most freedom, and the Western Roads, with one or two exceptions, weaker than at the Boards; Erie was least affected by the general raid:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102⅛	N. West Pref.	73¼	71½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾	111⅞	Rock Island	104	102½
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅛	Fort Wayne	106⅜	106
N. Y. Central	109½	107⅞	W. U. Telegraph	48⅝	47⅜
Erie	76⅜	75⅞	Cumberland	38⅝	38⅝
Hudson	122	120⅞	Mariposa, Pref.	32	23½
Reading	108⅜	107⅝	St. Paul Pref.	67⅛	65
Mich. Southern	82⅝	82	Pacific Mail	146	145⅛
Pittsburgh	93⅝	93⅝	Toledo & Wabash	53⅝	52⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅜	66	American Gold	140⅛	140⅝
Northwest	50⅝	49⅞	Bills on London	110⅜	110⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg. 1881	110	5 ℔ cent. reg. 1871	117
500 & 1,000, '81	110¼	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1871	118⅛
5-20, reg., 1862	108	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	110
5-20 cou., small	111½	Ind. cou. 1874	108⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅜	10-40 reg.	102
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅛
5-20 registered, 1865	109	7 3-10 1st series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109¼	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20s, cou., 1867	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c. 1870	102	Virginia 6s, ex c.	51
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	51
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Georgia 6s	73½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	85
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	North Car. 6s	70
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Carolina 6s, ex c	58
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	North Carolina n. bds.	58
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878	100½	Missouri 6s	104
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	100⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
Indiana 6 ℔ c. War'n.	93	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	104¼
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	66	California 7s	125
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	67½	Cal. 7s, large bonds	124½
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66	Connecticut 6s	98½
Tennessee 5s, new bds.	50		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	124	Metropolitan	129¼
Manhattan	137	Nassau	105
Merchants'	116	Continental	104
America	136	Commonwealth	107
City	210	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Phenix	104	First National	107
Seventh Ward	106	Fourth National	109
Commerce	117	Ninth National	106
Ocean	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Con. 7 ℔ c. 1st M.	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	106	Tol. & W. 2d M.	86¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 1876	110	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	108	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73½
Erie 1st mort. 1867	104½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	108	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101½	Chi. & R. I. Con. 1s.	85½
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	103½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Har. 3d. M., '6	88	Chi. & A. S. F. 1st mort	101
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	109	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	86
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	90¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86¼
N. Ind. Goshen Line. 68	99½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	113	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78½	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	101¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	82		

The capital stock of the Wilkesbarre Coal Company is $3,400,000, divided into 34,000 shares. The seams or veins of Coal on the estate of the Company are of 23 feet, two of 20 feet, and three of 14 feet, with minor veins which have not yet been worked. The yield last season was 280,000 tons; this season the prospect is for 60,000 tons per month. The Company use for transportation the branch or lateral road of the Erie, which runs to the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Our sensational neighbor of the *Herald*, who is running a tilt against the National Banking System, is evidently hard up for material of opposition. He quotes this morning the failure of the Weedsport Bank of Western New-York, which occurred two or three weeks ago, *and which is not a National Bank*. He also makes a considerable noise over the Unadilla (now a National) Bank of Schoharie County, in this State. The concern is of individual ownership, and was so as a New-York Free Bank. The chief owners are responsible Albany people, and we dare say there will be no loss to Note-holders and no ultimate loss to Depositors, if the concern has really "gone up." The Pequonnock Bank (now National) of Bridgeport, Conn., is also cited by the *Herald*. Here there will be no loss to either Note-holders or Depositors, and less than 25 ℔ cent. under any probable circumstances to the Stockholders of the Bank. The National Bank Examiners, commissioned from Washington, were advised of the difficulty, and had charge of the concern before the bad conduct of the Cashier was made generally public.

Here, then, is one false start by our neighbor, and two very lame examples of the "rottenness" or "downfall" of the National Banking system out of nearly 1,800 Banks throughout the country, which have made uniform and equal to Legal Tender the entire Bank Note Circulation of the United States—superseding at the same time more than a score of different local State Bank Currencies, many of them of uncertain credit, and the whole subject to discount at the great centres of trade and commerce.

Noticing the failure of the Unadilla Bank, the Albany *Argus* of this morning says:

"Rumors affecting the stability of the Unadilla Bank, owned by two gentlemen of this city and its two officers in Unadilla, have for some days been current. We are now advised that Messrs. WATSON and HAYES have made an assignment for the equal benefit of their creditors to F. A. SANDS and D. P. LOOMIS, of Unadilla, and a Receiver for the Bank will doubtless be appointed. This Bank was generally supposed to be in a sound condition, but this opinion would doubtless have been modified if it had been understood that it was in the habit of paying as high as seven per cent. on deposits. This Bank was last year merged from an individual into a National Bank, and continued doing business under that system, with a partial change of owners, until the 8th of June last, when a notice appeared in the Unadilla *Times*, signed by the Cashier of the Bank, to the effect that its affairs were being closed up and creditors were requested to present their claims for payment. At the same time an editorial item in the *Times* stated that the institution was about returning to the old State system of banking. The Cooperstown *Journal* is informed that about a week previous to this the Government examining agent paid the Unadilla National a visit while on his tour through this part of the State, and found its affairs in an unsatisfactory condition. The legal tender reserve was short of the required amount, and in some other respects the requirements of the Department at Washington may not have been complied with. These facts were reported to headquarters, and that fact became known to the New-York agency of the Bank, where it lost credit in consequence. The *Freeman's Journal*, in an article written before the announcement of the assignment, says:

'The affairs of the Bank could not remain in this condition any length of time and escape the appointment of a Receiver. Its managers then adopted the course we have stated—but did not themselves state, in connection with the advertisement alluded to, their intention to return to the State system. The creditors of the bank, to a larger number than was anticipated, presented their demands; looked-for aid did not arrive in sufficient amount to meet the emergency; reports unfavorable to the condition of the Bank, and to the pecuniary responsibility of some of its owners began to circulate; holders of certificates of deposit on the Unadilla Bank also sought payment; personal claims were pressed; and finally suits began to be brought—which, it is thought, might have been avoided had the bank officers shown a fair balance sheet and statement to their creditors, who demanded something more than the mere assurance on the part of the Bank owners that they were not only solvent but able to pay everything and retain a handsome property if not crowded. The Bank and individual liabilities are large, probably not as large as some have estimated, but they may exceed a quarter of a million. Since these difficulties commenced, some claims have been paid. Many more are held by parties living in Unadilla, Butternuts, Oneonta, Delaware County, and elsewhere. Some of the certificates of deposit bear date several years ago, yearly interest having been paid on them. The assets are said to consist of Bank and other stocks, real estate near home and in Buffalo and elsewhere—to what amount, none of the creditors that we conversed with ventured an opinion. The Bank officers say they are worth considerably more than the amount of their indebtedness, and can pay off all claims if prompt assistance can be had, or if allowed proper time. The notes of the National Unadilla Bank are redeemed at the New-York State National Bank in this City.'"

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 29, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 10 bbls. Ashes, 16,957 bbls. Flour, 410 bbls. and 295 bags Corn Meal, 2,850 bushels Wheat, 117,053 bushels Corn, 8,310 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Malt, 44,937 bushels Oats, 226 bbls. Pork, 250 pkgs. Lard, 44 pkgs. Cut Meats, 45 bbls. Beef, 4,961 bbls. Petroleum, and 193 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and steady at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at steady prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb. Sales, 1,200 bags, mostly Rio.

COTTON—Is held rather more firmly, but is not in much request. Middling grades closed at 27c.@29c., chiefly at 27½c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 1,600 bales, against receipts of 1,086 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	5,243
Receipts preceding week	6,739
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	397,421
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	824,208
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,894
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,363
Exports since Jan. 1	339,523
Exports since Sept. 1	460,816
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	71,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,843,300
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,516,500
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	152,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after to-day, and has declined again 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,400 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$7 65; very poor to good Extra State at $7 60@$9 65; good to choice do. do. at $9 70@$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 90@$10 20 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 10 @$7 65
Extra State	7 60 @11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75 @13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 90 @10 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25 @13 75
Extra Genesee	11 00 @13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00 @18 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported of 750 bbls. at $8 90@$10 70 for inferior to fair extra, and $10 75@$16 50 for fair to choice extra old. $12 25@$16 50 for new. [illegible] Flour [illegible] very dull at $9 75@[illegible] is quiet to-day, at from $6 75@$9 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl., sales 370 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand, at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey, $5 40 for City, $5 85@$5 90 for Fairfax, and $6 10@$6 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,000 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$15 25 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Really choice lots of Wheat have been very scarce and comparatively firm in price, having been in demand for milling purposes. Other grades have been quiet and much depressed. Sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, including good No. 2 Spring at $2 05 new White Southern at $2 47½@$2 75; new Red and Amber do. at [illegible]@$2 60, and a retail lot at $2 65; and White California at $2 70@$2 75 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good request, partly on speculation, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 122,000 bushels, at $1 02@$1 05 for poor to handsome new Mixed Western; 88c.@$1 01 for unsound and damp; $1@$1 03 for Western and City Kiln-dried, and $1 10@$1 12 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 50@$1 68 for Canada; $1 45 for Western, and at $1 63@$1 65 for State ℔ bushel. Sales 2,100 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in moderate demand at steady prices for sound, including new Western at from 84c.@95c. for the whole range of sound, and 80c.@83c. for unsound; choice new Southern, part at 96c.; State at 93c.@94½c.; sales 23,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Saturday, July 27, 1867: W. C. Streeter, Buffalo, Corn; Henry L. Fish, Buffalo, Corn; J. Shaw, Buffalo, Corn; M. M. Siver, Buffalo, Corn; Frederick Seeley, Buffalo, Corn; Duncan, Buffalo, Corn; Matilda, Buffalo, Corn; S. Petrie, Buffalo, Corn, &c.; F. Wellington, Buffalo, Corn; Perry Wadhams, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; Libbie Breed, Oswego, Wheat.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following as the grades of grain and rules of inspection adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade, to take effect Aug. 1, 1867:

Winter Wheat.—No. 1 White Winter—To be pure White Winter Wheat, sound, plump and well cleaned. No. 2 White Winter—To be pure white Winter Wheat, sound and reasonably clean. No. 1 Red Winter—To be pure Red Winter Wheat, sound, plump and well cleaned. No. 2 Red Winter—To be pure Winter Wheat, red or red and white mixed, sound and reasonably clean. No. 3 Winter—To include inferior or dirty Winter Wheat, but not so badly damaged as to render it unsound for flouring, not weighing less than 55 lbs. Rejected Winter—All Winter Wheat so badly damaged from any cause as to render it unfit for No. 3.

Spring Wheat.—No. 1 Spring—To be sound, plump and well cleaned, good milling Wheat. No. 2 Spring—To be reasonably clean and free from other grain, and such as will make sound flour. No. 3 Spring—Inferior or dirty Spring Wheat, but not so badly damaged as to render it unfit for flouring, and not weighing less than 54 lbs. Rejected Spring—All Spring Wheat so badly damaged, from any cause, as to render it unfit for No. 3. In case of mixture of Spring and Winter Wheat, it will be called Spring Wheat, and graded according to the quality thereof. Black Sea and Flinty Pite Wheat in no case will be inspected higher than No. 2, and Rice Wheat no higher than No. 3. All hot grain arriving will not be graded.

Corn.—White—To be white, and in all other respects to be No. 1 Corn. Yellow—To be yellow, and in all other respects to be No. 1 Corn. No. 1 to be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned. No. 2 to include all other Corn, dry and merchantable, and reasonably clean. Rejected—All wet, very dirty, hot and otherwise damaged Corn, unfit for warehousing.

Rye.—No. 1—To be sound, plump and well cleaned. No. 2—All rye not included in No. 1, that is not, in the judgment of the Inspector, unmerchantable. Rejected—All unsound rye, that from any cause shall be deemed unmerchantable and unfit for warehousing.

Oats.—No. 1—To be sound, free from other grains, and well cleaned. No. 2—All other oats unmerchantable. Rejected—All oats unsound, or from any cause unmerchantable, and unfit for warehousing.

Barley.—No. 1—To be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain. No. 2—To be reasonably clean and sound, but not bright or plump enough for No. 1. Rejected—All barley that from any cause is unsound, or largely mixed with other grains. All Inspectors must make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notations on their books. The following was also adopted by the Board on Friday last;

1. That all grain arriving in bulk be inspected and received into the house for such grade only as the inspector shall decide, except when sold on the track for grinding, city consumption, or shipment, and the inspector shall in no case make the grade above the lowest quality found in any lot of grain, when it has evidently been mixed or "doctored," with the view of changing the grade, and that our warehousemen be requested to refuse all bagged grain which shall have been bagged for this express purpose, and that all our railroad companies be requested to prohibit all bagging on their tracks, except for local consumption or shipment.

2. That it be made the duty of all inspectors of grain to report to the Inspection Committee all attempts to defraud our inspection system. They shall report in writing every instance when warehousemen deliver or attempt to deliver grain of a lower grade than that called for by the warehouse receipt. They shall also report any and every attempt of a receiver or shipper of grain improperly to instruct or in any way influence the action of the opinion of the inspectors, and also all other attempts to defraud the inspection system, and when the charges shall be sustained it shall be the duty of the Inspection Committee to put the same on the bulletin board of the Exchange Rooms.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector to keep a record of the weight of grain inspected into and out of each warehouse, which record shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Board during business hours, and that he report daily the average weight of the receipts and shipments of each grade into and out of each warehouse, which report shall be posted on the bulletin board.

Stock of Grain in Warehouse here July 29, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	285,476	Barley	12,385
Corn	504,438	Malt	54,812
Oats	139,356	Peas	32,372
Rye	42,424		

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request, including old, at 90c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 35@$1 65 for local use, and new, 90c.@$1 20 ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is slow of sale at $1@$1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* says: "The appearance of the vine in most yards is still reported favorable. The growth has been vigorous, notwithstanding the prevalence of the vermin, and the hop is forming rapidly. The chances are in favor of a large crop—more or less damage by the insect. The reports from England are not favorable. The continental crop promises to be large." And the Schoharie *Republican* says: "There is every prospect of a fair yield of hops. The vine looks well and has a vigorous growth. Vermin have not damaged it materially as yet, and hop-growers give it as their opinion that their labors this season will be rewarded with a very good crop."

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in pretty fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@59c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 62½@$8 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 14c.@15c. for do., in bulk; 29c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 47c.@48c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled, but it closes rather firmly. Sales since our last of 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@$23 95 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 85, regular way; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 12½ for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, sellers' option, at $24 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@18c., for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 250 pkgs. Bacon continues in light supply and quiet. Lard has been in fair demand at rising prices; sales have been reported since our last of 900 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., the latter rate for small lots of choice. Beef continues quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams are inactive at $30@$40 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State, and 13c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@14c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℔ lb.	.20 @30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.26 @28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	.20 @25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.20 @26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	.14 @18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℔ lb.	.18 @24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.18 @21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.18 @21
Western, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	.13 @14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	13½@14
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	11½@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	12 @12½
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	7 @ 9

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at uniform quotations. Sales since our last, 1,270 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 268 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14c.@17c. ℔ lb.

The New-Orleans *Times* says: "It is now generally conceded by those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves upon the subject, that the yield of sugar in Louisiana this year will be much smaller than was at first anticipated. Our country exchanges confirm this opinion by their crop reports. The excessive rains, lasting throughout the period when the cane required most careful cultivation, prevented proper attention being given to it, but permitted the grass and weeds to grow up among and around the plants, choking and impeding their growth. In some cases the cane could not be properly 'laid by' on this account, and the consequences of these mischances is a very backward crop on nearly every sugar estate in Louisiana. In the Island of Cuba the very reverse seems to be the case. The weather has been more than usually favorable, no mishaps of any nature have occurred, and there is every prospect at present that the labors of the Cuban planters will be rewarded with a most abundant yield of cane sweets."

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 128,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; 62,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@13½c., and 46,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls. State and Western, in bond, at 33c.@35c., and 35c.@38c., respectively, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 21,500 bushels Corn at 6d. ℔ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d. ℔ 280 lbs.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ℔ hhd., and 20 tnds. Tallow on private terms. For London, 400 bbls. Resin on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LOVE CHASE and LOAN OF A LOVER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, BOREAS; or, THE GIANT OF ST. MICHAEL'S, and a GRAND TOURNAMENT.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TIME TRIES ALL and STAGE STRUCK TAILOR. Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By Cable dispatches we learn that the *Moniteur* yesterday declared that the rumors of war now prevailing on the continent were without foundation. The sincerity of these repeated denials, however, is doubted in England, and the London *Times* states that the alarm created by these warlike alarms is likely to check trade generally until next Spring.

It is denied that the Hungarian National military organization, known as the Honveds, is to be reorganized. Several members or ex-members of the corps have been held, but no action in the matter has yet been taken, either by the Austrian or Hungarian Governments.

GENERAL.

The latest news from Mexico is that Gen. VIDAURRI was shot in the City of Mexico, in St. Domingo Square. He desired, just before his execution, to have an interview with Gen. DIAZ, which was refused. He then asked that he might be allowed the privilege of seeing his son before he died, but this request was also refused. Gen. ESCOBEDO has made an address to the subaltern officers of the Imperial army, and tells them that "the Government, always magnanimous, forgives those who, until now, have been enemies of their country, because it expects that their future conduct will correspond with the clemency used toward the misled sons of Mexico," but gives them the hint to ask for their passports and leave the country. Gen. ESCOBEDO has written a letter to Gov. GOMEZ respecting the execution, and indulges in a grand tirade against the United States, adding that he is in favor of making clean work with the detested *gringos*, (Americans.) ESCOBEDO is a candidate for the Presidency, and he expects to ride into office on the platform of Mexican Know-nothingism. JUAREZ is courting Gen. TREVINO at present, as he is a more popular man than ESCOBEDO, and has more influence to secure his reëlection. The work of confiscation is beginning, and more blood is wanted to satisfy the victorious party. The foreigners taken prisoners at Queretaro were all stripped and marched in a state of nudity through the streets. The Mexican man-of-war, *Cinco de Mayo*, was lost near San Jose Bay. Another steamer called the *Bravo* having to return to Bagdad, being in a sinking condition. There are contradictory statements regarding SANTA ANNA, a newspaper announcing that he has been shot, while another report states that he is still held at the disposition of the Government. When the City of Mexico was taken possession of by the Liberals, the parapets, fortifications and trains were found abandoned, only Gen. LAHERA presenting himself to deliver the city and himself as a prisoner of war. During the trial of MAXIMILIAN, MIRAMON and MEJIA, Gen. ESCOBEDO issued an order forbidding any one to intercede for the prisoners under penalty of being shot.

Our special dispatches from Columbia, S. C., inform us of a serious affair in that city on Sunday evening last. Mr. WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG, a member of the Republican Committee, and Mr. J. Q. THOMPSON, who delivered addresses at the Republican State Convention in that city last week, were assaulted in a hotel on account of their participation in the Convention. The assailants were arrested by the civil authorities, but as they were at once released on bail, they were again taken into custody yesterday morning by the military authorities by direction of Gen. BURTON, post commandant. The civil authorities have asked that the prisoners be surrendered to them, promising that they shall be punished.

The Surratt trial was continued yesterday, the number of spectators being considerably reduced, in consequence of the new order issued by Judge FISHER. Mr. CARRINGTON continued the summing up for the prosecution, carefully reviewing all the testimony, and pointing out to the jury the manner in which the important points were corroborated by the various witnesses. At 3:30 o'clock, although he had not concluded his argument, he gave way, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

The Bridgeport *Farmer* is authorized to say that the loss to the Pequonnock Bank by the defalcation of Mr. H. BARNUM, will be about $48,000. It does not appear that he carried off a very large amount with him, as the cash account on the morning he left shows a deficiency of only $400. BARNUM's bonds amount to $10,000. The bank had a surplus of $17,500, and its capital stock is impaired to the amount of about $25,000.

A dispatch from Ellsworth, Kansas, represents that cholera is prevailing there to an alarming extent, fifteen cases having occurred on Saturday last, resulting in five deaths. The town has been deserted by the greater portion of its inhabitants, and, to add to the horrors of those remaining, an Indian raid is anticipated. Ellsworth is but three miles from Fort Harker, where cholera has raged with fatal effect among the troops.

The Constitutional Convention assembled last evening, when, on motion of Mr. GREELEY, the roll was called. Sixty-seven members only answered to their names, which number being less than a quorum the Convention adjourned.

LOCAL.

Judge G. G. BARNARD, of the Supreme Court of this district, has granted temporary injunctions in two actions commenced against the Board of Audit. One action is brought by Mr. JOHN H. SHERWOOD, the other by JOSEPH B. VARNUM, a member of the Common Council. In the latter suit, CHANCEY M. DEPEW, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller, &c., B. W. BONNEY, JOHN H. MARTINDALE and WM. R. STEWART, members of the Board of Audit, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York are made defendants. The injunction orders were granted on the affidavit of Mr. JOSEPH F. DALY, an attorney of the Supreme Court, and the defendants are to show cause on the first Monday of August at 12 o'clock, why the injunction should not be made perpetual against the Board of Audit; meantime, and until the hearing of the argument, all the proceedings of that Board are restrained by order of the Court.

The motion argued a few days ago in the case of JAMES F. CUMMINGS vs. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, to make the answer in a libel suit, was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court by Judge LEONARD. Mr. CUMMINGS seeks to recover the sum of $200,000 from Mr. BENNETT, on account of an article which was published in the *Herald* on the 24th of March last. The Judge says "the answer is definite and certain. It asserts a fact as broad as the libel. If not a full justification the plaintiff can demur. Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event."

A meeting of German brewers was held last evening to protest against the alleged illegal action taken by the Internal Revenue officers, by which their business is much interfered with, and through which they have suffered serious loss. It was decided to convene a meeting of the various brewers' associations of the different States, that a commission might be appointed to wait upon the Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington with their remonstrance.

An inquest was held last evening, by Coroner GOVER, over the body of HONORA CAREY, whose death was caused by a gunshot wound received at the hands of her husband THOMAS CAREY, on the 18th inst., at Seventy-first-street and Second-avenue. After considerable evidence of a conflicting character had been adduced, the jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, who was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Clerical Association was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was agreed that the conduct of STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in preaching in a Methodist Church in New-Brunswick was not irregular as charged. The Commission appointed to investigate the matter has not yet met, and probably will not until the return of Mr. TYNG, who is in Vermont.

In Brooklyn the following seizures are reported to have been made for violation of the revenue laws: The refinery of JAMES FIFE, Smith-street, near Hamilton-avenue; oil refinery of HENRY HUDSON, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, and the premises No. 204 Gold-street.

Prof. ANTHON died yesterday at his residence, No. 12 East Thirty-seventh-street, aged seventy. He graduated at Columbia College in 1815, and in 1820, when only twenty-five years old, was appointed a Professor of Languages in the same institution.

A series of fights occurred on Sunday last on the excursion steamer *Titimer*, during which JOHN BERRY fell or was thrown overboard and was drowned and two others were seriously injured. No arrests were made.

Two hundred and seventy-seven deaths are reported in Brooklyn during last week, of which 79 were caused by cholera infantum. The previous week but 250 deaths occurred.

A gentleman named JAMES PLATT, of Ansonia, Conn., was found dead in his chair yesterday morning by his friend Mr. HINCKS, of Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, to whom he had been on a visit.

Yesterday the United States cutters *Cuyahoga* and *Miami* were sold at public auction, the first for $31,400 and the second for $7,100.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamer *City of Boston* for the prompt delivery of our European packages.

Produce and merchandise were in moderate request yesterday. Flour and low grades of Wheat were cheaper. Corn, Oats, and Cotton, firmer. Pork was unsettled. Lard, dearer. The freight market was inactive.

The Cattle Market at One hundredth-street, yesterday, was rather dull. The number of beeves received for the weekly supply, at all the yards, is 5,353. Cows, 24; Sheep, 11,441; Swine, 15,636. The former part of yesterday being stormy, but few cattle were sold. The prices of beef average about the same as the quotations of last week. Prime steers sold for 16½c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. A very few might have brought 17½c. ℔ lb. Medium to fair steers, 15c.@16½c. ℔ lb. The poorest lots, 10c.@11c. @12c. ℔ lb., net weight. The demand for calves has improved a trifle. Prime calves sell readily at 10c.@ 12c. ℔ lb. Common veals, at 4c.@7c. ℔ lb. live weight. Sheep are still dull, with moderate receipts for the week. The average price of sheep at CHAMBERLIN's yard, yesterday, was 4c.@6½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Lambs, 8c.@11c. ℔ lb., live weight. The swine market is a trifle lower than last week.

The Constitutional Convention.

The art of making things easy is thoroughly understood by the members of the Constitutional Convention. They do as little as possible, and consume the longest possible time in doing it. The proposal to adjourn to Saratoga, and make the revision of the Constitution an excuse for a Summer frolic at the public expense, was virtuously voted down. The delegates, nevertheless, take unto themselves holidays with refreshing frequency. Evidently, they are not prepared to kill themselves in the public service. They muster sparsely—so sparsely that the inability to count a quorum is not a rare occurrence. Adjournments, too, are always in order, though so contrived as never to forfeit the *per diem* allowance. A remarkable listlessness pervades the proceedings. There is no visible energy, and on the average there is not even mediocre ability. Of work there has scarcely been a beginning. The Convention commenced its sittings on the 5th of June, and to this present 30th of July it has not come to a conclusion touching a single amendatory article.

Such a record is not favorable to the development of popular respect, nor even of popular attention. The little interest which was felt at the outset has gradually died out; and to-day, we verily believe, the least attractive columns of a newspaper are those which chronicle the sayings of the wisdom assembled at Albany. For though there has been no work, there has been no lack of speech-making. A debate on the suffrage question and the qualifications to hold office has been prolix rather than pointed—windy and dull, not wise or witty. The many other important subjects have not yet been handled at all. Committee-men may be busied with their elaboration, but they have made no headway in the Convention. The reorganization of the Judiciary, the future canal policy of the State, the settlement of the rights of municipal corporations upon a fixed basis, the erection of defences against the corruption which has demoralized successive Legislatures—are subjects which the Convention has not yet approached. They are the most essential parts of its business, and at some period not very remote it may be industrious enough to attend to them. Just now, it is on the idle tack, and the people, who are not unobservant of the fact, gradually grow indifferent. By-and-by, they may cease to think of the body altogether. Never enthusiastic about it, they are settling down into a patient mood, caring less than they ought to care, and moderating their hopes more rapidly than is compatible with wholesome reform.

This temper of the public mind is not favorable to radical changes. It indicates the expediency on the part of the Convention of discarding sweeping propositions, and turning all hobbies out to grass. Mr. CURTIS' eloquent plea for female suffrage is looked upon as a huge joke; and, if gossip speak truly, Mr. GREELEY's report on the suffrage question will not amount to much more. Its leading principle—the establishment of impartial suffrage—will be accepted, but defeat almost certainly awaits its other recommendations. In the latter circumstance we have a token of the displeasure which work provokes among the delegates. Mr. GREELEY has toiled assiduously from the beginning; he is rapid and radical, and the influence which industry earns should be conceded to him. It were better to be charged with accosting the small souls about him "roughly, profanely," than to whine for advice after the manner of DUGANNE. Probably Mr. GREELEY's influence would be greater in the Convention if he were less earnest—less averse to holidays and adjournments—less disposed to push his principles upon his drowsy, do-nothing audience.

If only the honor, glory and profit of the Convention were at stake, we should contentedly leave it to its fate. We should allow it to sink silently and smoothly into oblivion. But public interests are concerned to an extent that ought not to be overlooked. There is work to be done, although the delegates are manifestly unwilling to do it. And there are urgent reasons for proceeding with it energetically and without much further delay. One of the dangers of the present course is its tendency to produce indifference to the whole subject, and thus to defeat required amendments by the sheer force of popular apathy.

Red, Yellow and Black.

There is no other part of the world that presents the spectacle seen in America of diverse races living together in equality, so far as their several natures permit, or that offers so many solutions at once of the question: What becomes of a weaker race brought into close relations with a stronger one? Coming as Europeans, we intruded on the aborigines, introduced the Africans, and are now admitting the Asiatics, gathering all varieties of men in one field of activity under one form of Government. To be sure, under that Government the Indian is an anomaly, the Chinese a novelty, and the Negro a puzzle; and for a long time the nation was so busy in laying its own foundations, that it was almost left to accident to harmonize the three colors, and fix the place and care for the rights of each seperate people. But when negligence was found at length to work so ill that civil war forced us to choose between destruction and justice to one of these races, the warning was not lost bidding us give more heed to our dealings with the others.

A strong hand is now needed to check the brutal eagerness of frontiersmen for a war of extermination against the Indians. The appointment of Commissioners to treat with the remaining tribes for their settlement in selected localities away from the intended three fold track of travel across the Continent is a step in the right direction, and will go far, if faithfully carried out, to atone for the long series of violences and impositions that have made the management of the Indian Bureau a disgrace to the nation. Even if compulsion must be used, it is better that they should be forcibly kept at peace than slaughtered in war. The Indians understand our power—they have long felt the rising tide from East, West and South forcing them back to the mountain fastnesses. It is not probable that they will reject the solemn embassy of the nation, and choose rather to be destroyed in detail than to remain tranquil in regions wide enough for nomad existence during their lives, whatever may become of their posterity.

The aborigines can never rise into a very useful or valuable part of our population. The experiments heretofore made with success in domesticating them, to use a phrase suggested by their half animal nature, have been applied to limited numbers, closely surrounded by the whites, and under the near supervision of State Governments. The Western tribes, numerous, remote and settled in regions wide and wild enough for the continuance of their roving habits, will never be anything better than Bedouins. Even on the supposition that they can learn to refrain from war among themselves, passing from the hunter condition to the pastoral state, they are not likely ever to own much taxable property, especially if the present legal exemption of their lands from taxation be continued, still less to contribute by agriculture or industry to the wealth of the nation. Whether they are left to enjoy their own rude modes of government, or are made individually responsible as citizens to the general laws of the land, their nature will remain the same. Producers never, always consumers, our highest success in controlling them will be to prevent their laying hands on the property of others, and restrict their consumption to the game that nature still provides in those parts which the dominant race can spare them of the land over which their wasteful range was once unlimited. At the best, they will become a kind of half-breed hangers-on to civilization, and a genuine stoic of the woods will be as rare a sight to the next generation as a pale face once was among the aboriginal forefathers. The first to possess this Continent, they will be also the first to disappear from it.

The Chinese immigration is an unlooked-for phenomenon. An ancient empire, whose steadiness was the reflection of the quiet and unenterprising temper of its subjects, crowded to the point of starvation, but never before overflowing, so settled in Oriental pride and stagnant isolation as to own nothing in common with the progress of modern days, and to disdain any share in their improvements, suddenly pours eastward a multitude which reverses the accustomed current of migration, and exchanges the oldest for the newest form of national development. These new-comers are singularly patient, industrious and manageable; as laborious as the Irish, and more ingenious than the Germans. They are far less likely to do than exposed to suffer wrong. Their personal qualities will supply certain elements in the formation of the Pacific communities which the lavish impetuous American nature would have left out. As our direct Cathayan commerce, now just born, grows to maturity, their interests and connections will aid immensely in strengthening it. The home merchants of China are among the most princely merchants of the world; they are kindly disposed toward Americans, who have never drugged nor bombarded them much, never sacked their palaces like the French, nor called their rebels Christian brothers, like the English. Many of them are men of vast wealth, and of controlling influence throughout the East Indian world. These are the merchants who, acting through the establishments of their countrymen on the Pacific coast, will pour the wealth of Ternate and Tidore into the lap of San Francisco, and perhaps unseal for us the reservoirs of coined silver that have been accumulating for ages in China, to return thus, by a strange circuit, to the region whence it came.

Yet the Chinese will never be absorbed into this nation. They will remain among us, but not of us, as AH-WANG, the cigar-vender, after ten years' wear of Bowery costume, is still as distinguishable as on the day he landed from his junk. There is an instinctive repugnance between the Western and Mongolian races, very quaintly insisted on by DE QUINCEY, which may be occasionally got over in the case of the very pretty Canton damsels on the sampans or flower-boats, but which will prevent any practice of intermarriage. For, in spite of the disgusting rhapsodies of philosophic sensualists, there are repugnances of race, plain to sense and conformable to decency. And these Chinamen bring the women of their country along with them, and bring, too, a powerful, unchangeable passion for returning, after moderate accumulations, to their native land. Even after death, superstition draws them, as a magnet, to it. The funeral expenses of a Chinese settler always include the transportation of his remains back to his country, which is cared for by burial societies, expressly organized and profitably employed in this wholesale work of disposing of bodies as Charon did of souls. The Chinaman grudges his skeleton even to the New World, much more his living frame and the progeny that springs from it. So that the continuation of that race among us will be kept up by the succession of new individuals, not by any incorporation of families with our own.

It is an easy task for legislation to protect immigrants who cross the Pacific to land on our Western shores, and one which the local feeling, at least in the well-settled parts of California, seems disposed to aid. But late instances have occurred of evasions of the acts of Congress restricting the importation of coolies into the Southern States—instances of most unwise competition with home labor that is cheap and abundant. We want no modified Slavery introduced where we have just done away with its legalized form. We have enough to do in the guardianship of the blacks, without taking a new class of wards upon our hands. The forms into which that guardianship will settle, the regulation of its details, the share which the several States shall take in it, and above all the diffusion of that education which alone can terminate it and emancipate the negro race from its minority, are subjects that will engage the anxious thought of the nation for many decades. They are subjects too large to be more than touched upon here—subjects which concern the honor and welfare of our people more than any other questions of race. For the negro will share the continent with us and be a part of our people so long as we are a people. We shall eliminate the Indian—we shall not assimilate the Asiatic—but the African was imported, as we Europeans were imported, to become an American. His naturalization patent came from Providence, like our own, and he has the right to look to us to help him to his true place and hold him in it, on our common continent.

The Sabbath-Observance Law and the Liquor Traffic.

The experience of each succeeding Sunday strengthens the conviction, which most thinking people have cherished from the first, that the provisions of the Sabbatarian section of the Excise Law ought either to be more general in their scope, or else repealed, until we can frame a statute which it may be found possible to carry into effect.

At present, the Sunday liquor traffic has partly shifted its quarters; but in shifting its quarters, it has become as offensive in the new haunts which its votaries have selected, as it ever was when more than half the gin-shops of New-York were open every day in the week. The scenes enacted in some of the suburban districts last Sunday were outrageous almost beyond comparision with anything in the record of recent years. The practical method adopted by the Commissioners to put a stop to the Sunday clubs, where a small initiation fee enabled the liquor-dealers' patrons to meet in an upper room and supply their wants as on ordinary days, was no doubt a commendable device in its way. The dealer was made aware that the supplying of clubs on his own premises subjected him to the loss of his license. The risk, then, became too great to be run, except under new precautions against detection. And although there is no manner of doubt that these precautions will be taken, and that the trade will become at no distant time a flourishing one again, the first effect of the Commissioners' *coup d'etat* was doubtless to crowd the suburbs on Sabbath last with pleasure-seekers of the lowest, most disorderly, and most violent class. Steamboats were chartered for no other purpose than to be used as floating gin-shops. Crowds of men, women and children were enticed to patronize them; some by the temptation of a cheap excursion; some by the chance offered for an escape from the stifling heat of what proved to be the most unbearable day of the season; but the vast majority, by the prospect of getting all the strong, poisonous stuff to drink, that their stomachs or their purses could stand. The consequent rioting on some of these pleasure excursions ended, as usual, in bloodshed, broken skulls, and several deaths from violence.

The cars of roughs on all the up-town City roads were more crowded, more noisy, more determined on mischief than they have been known for many months. And if the Police force had been doubled by a special constabulary engaged for the day, we do not believe that a tithe of the cases of riotous and disorderly conduct could have been overtaken.

It is natural to infer from this that the streets of the City were moderately quiet. The conspirators against the peace and order of the community were for several hours outside the theatre of their week-day operations—at least a considerable proportion of them. But what was the gain from their having temporarily changed their ground? How or in what respect was the cause of social morality served by the congregation of the disorderlies beyond the Metropolitan Police limits? How many fewer half-debauched young ragamuffins were added to the black list of habitual drunkards, graduating into the higher schools of vice and crime? How much less evil was wrought by the contamination of the comparatively innocent by hundreds and thousands with the hardened and the vicious on steamboats reeking with liquor abominations, than would have come of a free traffic for the day within the City? Are we one step nearer overtaking the evil of Sabbath desecration than we were a twelvemonth ago? Have we reduced, by even one, the number of those who indulge to excess in drink? Have our Sabbath-observance laws resulted in elevating the taste of the community of drinkers? Have we struck at the root of the evil? Have we any encouragement, in the interest of order, of peace, of social virtue, to go on and apply a more stringent restraint upon men's appetites?

These are questions which press closely home upon us. It will serve no purpose of morality; it will advance no sound political interest, to conceal or to ignore the situation as we actually find it. We cannot plead that the law, so far as its present scope extends, is inefficiently administered. We cannot throw upon the Commissioners, or the Chief Superintendent of Police, or the officers of the Department generally, the odium of neglecting or of trifling with their executive duties. The charge, on the contrary, is made against them, day after day, by the organs of the liquor-trade, that they are needlessly harsh in enforcing the provisions of the law; that they interfere with the legalized traffic; that they prosecute without cause; and in short, that they interpret the measure of their duty in too rigid a manner. The fault of our Excise system, and our Sunday-observance law does not lie in its being indifferently executed. It lies, we regret to say, in the fact that public opinion in New-York fails to give the system and the law under which it is worked a hearty and active support; and that probably three-fourths of the adult community believe in free traffic in liquor. We shall have to try, for years to come, the effects of education; of presenting counter attractions to the poor and the neglected among us; of holding them less as outcasts, and more as neighbors, whose welfare and happiness concerns us. In that way we shall make greater inroads upon vice and ignorance, than we are ever likely to do by any statutory enactments that can be framed for their benefit.

News at Retail in the Streets.

There ought to be considerable grace extended that class of retailers who crowd around the street cars with their stock of news—fresh as they can procure it—five or six times a day. They are noisy and clamorous to dispose of their goods; they often plague the jaded wayfarer when he has no disposition to buy; and they sometimes cheat, like a larger order of merchants, by selling for new that which is old, or by palming off a big sensation for a worthless thing of their own manufacture. But the juvenile newsdealers are industrious, and that, in youth, has to be encouraged as far as may be. While they are peddling off their wares they are measurably well out of mischief. They cannot attend to their trade and pilfer at the same time, on any great scale. They are, moreover, less offensively obtrusive than the ordinary street-merchant, with his stand of cabbage-leaf cigars, or rotten and half ripe fruits, or villainous lemonade, or sour ice-cream, or other vile compound. Of the two classes, the small, noisy news-merchant is by far the most worthy. He wins in his proper place a good, fair share of popular sympathy and respect.

But this suggests the thought that the street newsdealer *has* a proper place; and that he is sometimes found outside of it. It is horrifying to read, as we have been lately reading of youngsters employed in the peddling business, being driven off the street cars with unnecessary violence—sometimes to their fatal injury. But it is scarcely less horrifying to see the way in which they risk their own lives, and alarm humane spectators by jumping on at the front of crowded cars while these are running at full speed. The escapes every day, where no thoughtless conductor uses violence toward the intruder, are alarmingly frequent. And they will not be less frequent if the Press, in its steady desire to show up the faults of conductors, and to keep up what they suppose to be a popular warfare against railroad corporations, should represent it as an unfair and inhuman proceeding to forbid the news-venders the use of the cars outside of the different stations, or at least in crowded and narrow streets.

If passengers riding in street-cars are determined patrons of the news-venders, they can nearly always make their investment when the car halts, or at some point where the risks of making the bargain are not serious. But whether passengers can always gratify their taste for fresh reading or not, the managers and agents of railroad companies, either within or without the City, deserve commendation rather than blame in preventing the travelers from tempting youngsters to expose themselves to needless danger.

Besides, the car-peddling business has often threatened to become a nuisance. The crippled-soldier news agency is now on some lines a positive nuisance which all City people execrate, and which is at present mainly supported by our friends from the country. The invalided volunteer may be an honest enough fellow, and well deserving of some support; but his employer simply makes a beggar of him, and gives him at the same time a miserable share of the profits of his begging. The newsboy's business is legitimate, but it is out of place in a crowded street-car, and any City President or Manager that will stop it absolutely, except at regular starting or halting points, will deserve credit for his humanity. Col. RICHARDSON, who is probably as kindly disposed as most of his neighbors, and as willing to help the news-venders, has tried the experiment of forbidding the traffic on his different lines, and his testimony as to the results is such as ought to encourage others to follow his example.

MINOR TOPICS.

There is no question that New-York is rather uncommonly dull this Summer. The watering places complain that they are not having their usual rush of visitors from the City; but certain we are that a great number of our best-dressed people have gone somewhere. Broadway misses them; the trades-people miss them; the theatres and churches miss them; and all of us who are compelled to remain here and observe life and affairs miss them. We never saw so many houses and rooms announcing themselves "to let;" and we never knew the hotels with a scantier number of guests. The great business establishments do not, of course, expect to be very active during these days, and have a good opportunity to count up their past and estimate their future profits. New-York will be none the worse, but all the wiser for this temporary season of dullness. We shall all presently be rushing as fast as ever.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has sent to "Dear M. ROUHER" the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor set in diamonds, and in doing so handsomely compliments the recipient by assuring him that "diamonds add nothing to the high esteem in which I have held you for so long a time." If eminent services ever deserved recognition, certainly those which M. ROUHER has recently rendered to the French Emperor in the Corps Legislatif should be recognized. The eloquence and ability, the fertility of resources, and the skill in the use of his material, which the Imperial Minister has displayed in upholding the Napoleonic policy, and defending it against the assaults of such renowned orators as THIERS and JULES FAVRE, have produced universal surprise and been rewarded everywhere by loud applause. He has been equal to every emergency, and has not only shown himself able to cope with his sharpest antagonists on their own ground, but has pushed them to the wall again and again by the sheer force of his genius. Though we may sympathize with the Opposition Party in France, in so far as it is really liberal, and in so far as it advocates a wider freedom and a better system of government, we cannot but admire the intellectual power exhibited on the other side by the distinguished Minister.

A Southern paper publishes a political catechism, which, we are told, is copied from a document that "was obtained from a freedman, who says that a negro is hired to go through the country with a valise filled with them to distribute among the freedmen." Our Southern contemporary says that "for wicked mendacity and cold-blooded atrocity, this document stands without a parallel in party warfare." Finding it spoken of in this way, we set to work and carefully examined the catechism throughout, and we confess we found no ground for using such language as this about it. The following are specimens of the dialogue:

Question—With which party should the colored man vote?
Answer—The Union Republican Party.
Q.—To what party do the white people of the South belong?
A.—The larger portion belong to the Democratic Party.
Q.—To what party do the leading colored men belong?
A.—Without exception they belong to the Republican Party.
Q.—Is Mr. SUMNER a Republican?
A.—He is and a Radical; so are THAD. STEVENS, Senator WILSON, Judge KELLEY, Gen. BUTLER, Speaker COLFAX, Chief-Justice CHASE, and all other men who favor giving colored men their rights.

In dialogue of this sort, the main principles of the two political parties are described to the poor blacks; and we must say that the statements in general are correct enough. Some of them, it is true, are silly and foolish; others are ludicrous and ridiculous; and there is just a shadow of an attempt to make the blacks believe that they must organize in a political party opposed to their late masters. This last feature is exceedingly wrong and fraught with danger to blacks and whites alike; but we are pleased to see that the Southern paper which publishes and denounces the catechism does something better also in attempting by reason to show the blacks where their real intests lie. This is the true way for the educated classes of the South to counteract what they consider political heresy.

During the recent proceedings in the Surratt case the prisoner at the bar seems to have sunk into a secondary *role*, and the witnesses themselves have been the parties on trial. One would say that perjury, not conspiracy for murder, was the case before the Court. Each counsel is busy with showing that his own witnesses are of such immaculate integrity that "WASHINGTON and the apple-tree" is trivial as compared with their habitual sacrifices to truthfulness; on the other hand, that the opposing witnesses are such well-known and practiced liars that MUNCHAUSEN might profitably have taken lessons from them. Now, we can get comfortably through the "direct" and "cross" examinations, and the "direct resumed" and "cross-resumed" on this question of "character;" but when it comes to "rebutting" and "sur-rebutting" evidence, and the "cross" on that, one gets very much muddled as to the real character of the witnesses, both for the prosecution and defence. We once knew of a negro, who, being called upon to testify "if he knew the witness in this case," replied that he did. "Well, sir, and what was his character for truth and veracity?" "His character for truth," answered the darkey promptly, "was good; his character for veracity was bad." That is about the impression that the jury must have on the "truth and veracity" of most of the witnesses in the Surratt trial.

By the English mail which arrived yesterday we notice that the Londoners are overjoyed that out of the crowd of monarchs and princes who have visited Paris this Summer, one sovereign has honored London with his presence. It is only the poor Sultan, the "Sick Man," whom they have got; but they make all the more of him for two reasons—first, because he has come solitary and alone; second, because he is sick. The papers give us very glittering accounts of the scenes connected with his visit—far more glittering than the Paris papers gave of all the resplendent spectacles and *fetes* that have occurred during the Summer in the French capital. The apparition of the Grand Turk has been a godsend to the penny-a-liners; and dull London feels that it has now less occasion to be envious of gay Paris.

We observe that the agrarian speech which Senator WADE delivered in Kansas last month is receiving a large measure of attention from the English Press. One journal whose remarks coincide with those of a great many others says that Mr. WADE's propositions do not startle by reason of their newness, but they are startling because uttered by a man in his position—a man who may any day be President of the United States. If his ideas represent the principles of a party, and if these principles were carried out, the world would witness a social and economical revolution without parallel in history. We assure our English contemporaries that Mr. WADE's Kansas speech represented no political party that exists in America, and that there is no prospect whatever of the Government enforcing that "more equal distribution of property" which he so imprudently advocated.

A circular letter is going its rounds, inviting "every State and Territory, every city, town and county, every corporation, society and individual, to contribute something toward the erection of "a National Lincoln Monument." The letter is dated from Atlanta, and it is in that city that it is proposed to place this monument; principally because Atlanta was the keystone and central prop of the Slave Confederacy which Mr. LINCOLN led the nation to destroy, and that it may be "upon ground made sacred by the dust of the victor and the vanquished, the Unionist and the Seceder"—a monument "around which the living may gather and forget the bitter past"—an "imperishable proof of our reconciliation, no less than an everlasting record to future generations of National Union and National Glory." This *may* be a spontaneous outburst of Southern loyalty, and a free-will offering of "gratitude and praise" from "the vanquished," but it looks very much like the handle of that well-known jug—all on one side. We are no believers in the namby-pamby style of repressing real exhibitions of national feeling and joy, lest they hurt the feelings of those who tried to destroy the nation. But this bears *prima facie* evidence of being an absurdly unfair representation of the feeling of Southern men, and if it be a real enterprise, (which is not altogether certain,) is an ill-timed and unnecessary attempt to perpetuate what all truly patriotic men wish forgotten—the sorest wounds of the war—while it helps to still further postpone the result for which the war itself was undertaken and put through. If Mr. LINCOLN's memory is to be especially glorified in the South, let us wait until it can be done by the South.

Cholera is stalking around on the Plains and with seven-league boots follows the line of immigration, leaving sad footprints. But it may not take long for him to turn his course to uswards, and this hot, humid weather is the temperature he loves—it is his native climate, and he assiduously seeks it out. It behooves us, then, to beware of immature or over-ripe fruits, of unripe or stale vegetables, of "gamey" meats, of acid drinks, of excessive alcoholic beverages. "Clean hands and a pure heart" are recommended by the Psalmist, but in these days the cleanliness which approaches godliness must be more thorough. Fresh water and fresh air are King Cholera's worst foes.

News comes that the first ascent of Mont Blanc this year was successfully accomplished in early July by two young Englishmen. It is strange that with all the superb mountain scenery we have and the adventurous character of Americans, there have never been among us any renowned mountain-climbers. The records of the Alpine Club brace up the nerves and send the blood tingling through the veins like the crisp, frosty air of the snowy peaks themselves. The wild collection of giant peaks in the Sierra Nevada, the great, snowy range that wards off the heat of the desert from the fair verdure of California, offers as grand a series of tableaux as the world-renowned Alps, and are awaiting explorers and historians. True, they lack the glaciers—occasion at once of perilous adventure and thrilling narrative—but in majestic height and inspiring beauty Mounts Brewer, Hood, Kaweah and, towering above all, Mount Whitney, stand side by side with their younger brothers of Switzerland, and even look down upon them. Where are the climbers of the Sierra?

SALNAVE, the newly elected Haytian President, may be pronounced, without any exception, the most popular ruler in the world. How this comes about we can hardly tell; but the fact is beyond question. When GEFFRARD was forced to abdicate, the people of Hayti with one voice called on GENEVRE SALNAVE to govern them. He refused. They prayed him to take what title he pleased. He declined again, as CÆSAR thrice refused the "kingly crown" on the Lupercal, but, as it appears, from purer motives; and he asked to be allowed to live in strict retirement. The citizens would not allow another name to be proposed, and begged him at least to become "Protector" for a while. He consented. Again they importuned him to be President. Then, at length, he yielded, because the Presidency had meanwhile been limited to four years, instead of lasting, as before, through life. Universal joy prevailed. The people went through the form of an election last month. No other name was mentioned but SALNAVE's, and he was *unanimously* elected. Even WASHINGTON was not made President with such universal spontaneity of choice. One would at first suspect SALNAVE's coyness to be consummated art, just as Buckingham advises Gloucester to "be not easily won to our requests; play the maid's part, still answer nay, and take it." But the acceptance seems to have been a pure sacrifice to patriotism. May SALNAVE's four years be throughout as prosperous as at their beginning. His accession to power has acted like a charm on troubled Hayti.

OBITUARY.

Charles Anthon, LL. D.

We regret to be compelled to announce the death of an esteemed and venerable citizen, whose name has for many years been familiar in the world of letters, and whose loss will be keenly felt by the scholars of the land. CHARLES ANTHON was born in the year 1797 in this City. His father, a German by birth, was a surgeon in the British army then serving in this country, and in which he ultimately attained the rank of Surgeon-General. Having continued with the army during the French war, and until the surrender of Detroit in 1788, the Surgeon-General resigned his commission and settled in New-York with his wife, who was the daughter of a French officer. CHARLES ANTHON was the fourth son. He early developed a fondness for study, particularly in the classics, and when prepared to enter Columbia College in 1811, he was regarded as peculiarly well grounded in the studies, for the higher appreciation of which he subsequently became noted. During his college course, Mr. ANTHON was a good student, careful and judicious in his reading, and always at the head in the lore of ancient days. He was graduated with high honor in 1815, and at once devoted himself to the study of law in the office of an elder brother, and in time (1819) entering the practice of his profession.

It was evident, however, to himself and his friends that teaching was his *forte*, and the study and explanation of the classics his peculiar pleasure and gift. Recognizing this the Trustees of Columbia College in 1820, when he was but 23 years of age, tendered him the adjunct professorship of languages at the college, which he very wisely accepted. In the routine of that work Mr. ANTHON spent the ten ensuing years, giving his spare time to the preparation of his large edition of *Horace*, a work as well known in the schools of the land as WEBSTER's Spelling-book. The copious notes and learned "excursions" appended to the *Horace*, attracted the attention they deserved, and at a single bound Mr. ANTHON reached an honorable place among the ranks of classic scholars.

With the title of Professor, Mr. ANTHON was appointed Rector of the grammar school attached to the college, continuing, however, his earnest attention and constant labor in the college proper, beside preparing a great deal of matter for his publisher. At the resignation of Prof. MOORE, in 1835, Prof. ANTHON succeeded to the full professorship, and was made chief of the classical department, where he continued to labor with zeal and credit for many years. Thousands of students can testify to the goodness of his heart, the encouraging kindness of his manner, the clarity of his explanations and the wisdom of his advice. Marked among his many peculiarities was the solicitude he ever manifested for the advancement of his pupils, and many hours of unrequited time did he spend in assisting the lame students over the asses' bridge, and in putting them safely on the highway to learning.

It was often a matter of comment and remark that Prof. ANTHON was able, while laboring assiduously in his chair, to write and publish such vast quantities of matter—some fifty volumes in all. The secret consisted in the simple fact of his systematic and intelligent industry. For many years it was his custom to retire at 10 o'clock and rise at 4, the early hours of the day being devoted to the purely literary labor of writing or editing his books. His contributions to classic literature were not only voluminous, but valuable. As text-books they are regarded as standard authority in many schools and colleges, and their republication and extensive use in England bear ample testimony to the esteem in which they are held abroad.

Full of years and of honors, Prof. ANTHON has at length rested from his labors, leaving as legacy to his family an honored and respected name, and to his college a monument of literary fame with which the most grasping should be content.

Trial Trip of the Steamship Ontario.

BOSTON, Monday, July 29.

The steamship *Ontario*, pioneer of the New American Steamship line, made a trip down the harbor to-day, with the stockholders and invited guests numbering about six hundred. Ex-Mayor LINCOLN presided over a meeting held on board, at which speeches commendatory of the enterprise were made by the Chairman, by Hon. GENERY TWITCHELL, Collector RUSSELL, Rev. E. N. KIRK, Hon. Mr. STONE, late Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and others. The *Ontario* is commanded by Capt. FRANK HALLETT, a veteran shipmaster, and will start on her first trip to Liverpool next Saturday.

Cholera at Ellsworth, Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 29.

A dispatch from Ellsworth, Kansas, three miles from Fort Harker, says that there were fifteen cases of cholera there on Saturday and five deaths. The town is almost deserted, and an Indian raid upon it is expected.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

GEN. SHERIDAN TO BE REMOVED.

During an interview with a delegation of Louisianians, yesterday, the President distinctly stated that he intended to remove Gen. SHERIDAN, notwithstanding all remonstrances to the contrary. The delegation visited him for the purpose of urging measures of relief for the holders of Louisiana bonds. They feel assured that the order removing SHERIDAN will be issued very soon.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

It will be remembered that in February last the President removed Gov. BALLARD, Judge CUMMINGS and the Collector of Internal Revenue, of Idaho Territory, and that the Senate rejected the nominations sent to them in their stead at the last session. Subsequent nominations were similarly treated, and now the President claims that inasmuch as the removals were made anterior to the passage of the Tenure of Office Act, he has the power to make new appointments. The question has been referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion regarding the matter, which, it is expected, will be rendered very soon.

GOV. THROCKMORTON'S SUCCESSOR.

A semi-official letter from New-Orleans announces the fact that Gen. SHERIDAN has selected Ex-Gov. JACK HAMILTON as the successor of Gov. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, and a telegram received here this morning states that HAMILTON left New-Orleans to-day for Galveston, from which it is inferred that the order removing THROCKMORTON will soon be issued.

THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSION.

Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN and Col. S. S. TAPPIN, Commissioners under the recent act of Congress to make peace with the hostile Indians on the Plains, have arrived in this city and reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After consultation, Commissioner TAYLOR telegraphed to Gens. SHERMAN and TERRY who, with Gen. HARNEY, now in St. Louis, form the military detail of the Commission. He, with the other members, desired to meet them in St. Louis on the 5th proximo, when final arrangements for the treaty-negotiating trip will be perfected.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Pay Department Investigating Committee has taken a recess for ten days, after having examined a number of witnesses, among whom were Hon. E. G. RIDDLE, Ex-Member of Congress from Ohio; Ex-Gov. FORD, of Ohio; Judge CARTER, of the District Supreme Court, and others, whose names and testimony have already been published.

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Gov. SMYTHE, of New-Hampshire, and other members of the Executive Committee of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, have returned from an inspection tour to the asylums which have been permanently located, and to the temporary asylum at Columbus, Ohio. They report that they found everything in a satisfactory condition except at Columbus, where a large proportion of the inmates were sick in hospital, owing to the unhealthfulness of the locality. They have, therefore, recommended the removal of the asylum to Dayton, and have made arrangements for the purchase of an eligible site near that city on which they propose to erect entire new buildings. The citizens of Dayton have already subscribed $20,000 toward the amount to be raised for the purchase of the ground, which is $53,000.

A NEW SUNDAY PAPER.

A new Sunday paper called *The Home Circle*, is to be started in this city on the 11th of August, J. SEATON DONOHOO, editor.

REVENUE RECEIPT.

The Internal Revenue receipts which have been steadily increasing for sometime past reached the sum of $1,180,000 to-day, which has not been equaled for several months.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT IN TENNESSEE.

Official as well as private accounts from Tennessee represent the danger of outbreaks or riots all over the State next Thursday, at the election. The Government has for some days past been maturing such measures as may preserve the peace.

Major-Gen. THOMAS telegraphed to the President to-day, that all the troops in Kentucky will be engaged in preserving order in that State, but he believes that he will be able, with other forces at his command, to prevent riots at Memphis, Nashville and other large towns. He will, to-morrow, go to Memphis.

SUSPENSION OF THE ISSUE OF RATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Information having been received at the Freedmen's Bureau in this city, that the extreme destitution in the Southern and Southwestern States has, in a great measure, ceased to exist, and that the provisions for its relief already made under the joint resolution of Congress, approved March, 1867, will be sufficient to prevent suffering or extreme want. In accordance, therefore, with instructions from the Secretary of War, the Assistant Commissioners will be prepared to suspend the issue of supplies on the 30th of August next. The issue of rations to the sick in the regular organized hospitals, and to the Orphan Asylum for refugees and freedmen, will be continued for the present.

THE CASE OF DUNCAN M'RAE.

A private dispatch received from Raleigh, N. C., says the Government has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of DUNCAN G. MCRAE, charged with inciting the murder of ARCHY BEEBE, a freedman, at Fayetteville, last February. TOLES, POWERS and WATKINS are still on trial.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

A letter received in this city from Fort Union, New-Mexico, states that the Navajoe tribes of Indians, numbering over 6,000, are on the eve of hostilities against the whites.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, having filed in the Department of the Interior an affidavit alleging the completion of an additional section of twenty miles of said road, commencing at a point 210 miles westwardly from the east line of the State of Kansas, and terminating at a point 230 miles west of said State line, the Secretary of the Interior has instructed the Government Commissioners to repair to Wyandotte, Kansas, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the section thus completed.

PUBLIC LANDS.

In accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, there were sold at public sale, June 5 and 6, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., under the direction of the officers of the La Crosse Land Office, 406 lots in the Fort Crawford Military Reservation, at prices ranging from $4 to $265 per lot, (aside from the improvements,) amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $4,929. The improvements consisted of small buildings upon 17 different lots, from the sale of which $777 were realized, giving as the total proceeds the sum of $5,706. These sales were made under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, providing for the disposal of the Fort Howard and Fort Crawford Military Reservation, and the act of July 2, 1864, in relation to reservations brought into market under existing laws.

A SPEECH BY MINISTER ROMERO.

A Committee of Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic called this afternoon on Señor ROMERO, to present to him some congratulatory resolutions adopted by the Post, relating to Mexico. In answer to the address made by by the chairman of the Committee, Señor ROMERO spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The resolutions of Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic you have just read, and the introductory remarks made by our friend, are most thankfully received. This expression of sympathy from the part of a patriotic organization which did so much to preserve the integrity of their country, and to maintain and vindicate Republican institutions in the New World, is in happy accord with the universal feeling of enlightened and disinterested sympathy, which, during my long residence in Washington it has been my fortune to witness, and which has been specially manifested in the darkest hours of Mexico. The world knows already full well the correctness of the remark just made that French intervention in Mexico was but one incident of the attempt to overthrow popular government and free institutions on this continent. The Mexican people, I have no doubt, gentlemen, will duly appreciate this renewed expression of sympathy, especially when it comes after the late occurrences which have caused so much comment. Without attempting to discuss in any manner whether the execution of the late MAXIMILIAN was just in itself and necessary for the peace and welfare of Mexico, I beg to be allowed to remark that while the remnants of European intervention defended themselves in the City of Mexico for more than two months during MAXIMILIAN'S life time, and could have prolonged this resistance for several weeks longer, causing thus the effusion of a great deal of blood, no less sacred because it did not run through the veins of an Austrian Archduke, they surrendered unconditionally to the National Army the very moment they became satisfied their chief had been executed. It will give me great pleasure, gentlemen, to transmit to President JUAREZ the resolution just read.

INSPECTION AT THE MARINE BARRACKS.

The Marine Corps was inspected and paraded this evening at the Marine Barracks. It was the first general inspection and parade since the war commenced, and consequently attracted a large concourse of spectators, composed in great part of ladies. President JOHNSON, Secretary WELLES, Admiral RADFORD, Gen. RAMSEY, Commodores JENKINS and TAYLOR, and other distinguished persons, appeared as the guests of Gen. ZEILIN, the Commandant. Nearly a hundred officers of the army and navy, many of them in uniform, and one of the Japanese Lieutenants of the *Stonewall*, were also present. Six companies, commanded by Capts. CULLOM, WALLACE, WILLIAMS, CHURCH, MUSE, and REID, were under arms, and Major GRAHAM, assisted by Capt. BAKER and Lieut. PORTER, a son of Vice-Admiral PORTER, performed the field duty.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Postmaster-General RANDALL has returned to Washington from the North.

Attorney-General STANBERY left this city for West Virginia, to be absent two weeks. Assistant Attorney-General BINCKLEY will, in the meantime, discharge the duties of the office.

PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue for the week ending Aug. 6, 273 new patents.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department has received information from Commander CREIGHTON of his arrival in the steamer *Oneida*, at Port Grande, St. Vincent's Island, on the 29th of June. He intended to leave for Rio de Janeiro on the 1st of July.

Navy Gazette.—Lieut.-Commander Henry B. Rumsey has been ordered to duty on board the *Quinnebaug* until her arrival at Rio de Janiero, where he will report to Rear-Admiral Davis for assignment to duty in the South Atlantic Squadron. W. S. Bowen, of East Greenwich, R. I., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the navy. Acting Ensign John A. Jones and Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Anderson have been honorably discharged.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Assistant Surgeon A. D. Wilson has been transferred from the Department of the East to the Department of the Missouri. C. H. Fay, Department Paymaster-General, has been permitted to delay joining his station until the 1st of September. Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin has been transferred from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of the Lakes. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gillespie, Corps Engineers, has been stationed at Portsmouth, N. H. Assistant Surgeon Hartsuff has been ordered to the Department of the California.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

Miss LOTTA, a little lady who has the face of a beautiful doll and the ways of a kitten, appeared at this theatre last evening as *Paul* in "Pet of the Petticoats," and as *Liddy Larrigan* in "Family Jars." The pieces, as a couple of relics of antiquity, need only to be named to be admired. Miss LOTTA, as a specimen of life, light and beauty, needs only to be seen to be approved. It is scarcely permissible for a critic to call attention, in horse-dealer fashion, to the "points" of a young lady appearing before us to claim appreciation not for her beauty but her talent. Nevertheless, as her beauty is like to be as attractive as the rest and better part, it is only reasonable to state that Miss LOTTA is very fair, that her fairness is relieved by bright brown eyes, rather deeply sunk, and capable of very earnest expression. She is small, rather slight in figure, and, owing to the remarkable delicacy of her nose, she is seen as advantageously in profile as in full face. It is not astonishing, then, that the new star already enlisted the sympathy of her audience before she had uttered a word. She has a fashion of wreathing her lip, cheek and brow into a smile of wicked glee, and—like PRAED'S pretty nun—is "as light as the wind that scarcely heaves the softest of the soft rose leaves." The character of *Paul*, the young imp of mischief among the convent girls, in the first-named piece, calls for exactly these characteristics, and in those instances where these graces and pertnesses, and a certain amount of animal life, were sufficient to give effect to the performance, Miss LOTTA was eminently successful. Her drafts upon impulse appear to be honored at all times—but it is impulse at times without reason and against the nature of the situation. LOTTA, to be brief, is the same rough diamond she was four or five years ago, when a very little girl, she made her *début* in this City at Niblo's Saloon. Her poverty in artistic resources is seen in such parts as *Liddy Larrigan* in "Family Jars," where the portrayal of a character is called for. In that she is simply the same spirit of mischief which she was in "The Pet of the Petticoats"—only her nose is painted, she wears a funny wig and cap, dances an Irish jig most cleverly, and plays a banjo solo like a prize negro minstrel. But there is not the slightest attempt to represent a phase of life. She conveniently forgets her brogue to sing a Southern song, and her sex to imitate a very far gone state of tipsiness. But all this is amusing, and whatever is amusing is popular. The audience last night shrieked with laughter at the tipsy scene, and redemanded the banjo solo three times. We think there is much more talent and real ability in Miss LOTTA than she now exhibits. There must be some fire underneath the illusive mists of sprightliness and beauty. But as the fire needs to be fanned to blaze—her natural smartness needs but to be cultivated to make her the most sparkling actress of her age. In the mental as in the material world, culture is essential to excellence. The purest gold must undergo some process of manufacture, and the most brilliant gems must be polished and reset. To reach greatness at a bound is an achievement possible to genius alone, and not very often to her. Miss LOTTA can scarcely be considered a genius, although there cannot be two opinions about her precocity. Her pretty ways and pretty face will undoubtedly be the features of attraction at Wallack's for many evenings to come. The pieces were excellently played in the main, last evening, although the eccentric choruses might as well be omitted in future representations. Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND as *Job*, and Mrs. WILLIAM WINTER, in both pieces, were the recipients of favors from the audience.

New-York Theatre.

Last evening a dramatization of one of Miss BRADDON'S later stories, and called "Nobody's Daughter; or, the Ballad Singer of Wapping," was produced. It is the joint work of Messrs. CHANDOS FULTON and F. G. MAEDER, and is a decided success. Mr. FULTON, whose first appearance as a dramatic writer is so happy, has every inducement to continue in this new line of business. The play is of the most exciting but moral character, and the lesson inculcated in it of the punishment of vice and deception is very striking. Miss REIGNOLDS and Mr. MORTIMER were greatly applauded throughout.

There is a report which seems to come from good authority that the little gymnast "All Right" has died from the result of his accident at the Academy. There seems to be a desire to keep the matter a secret, but why we cannot understand, unless it be that, as we hear also, the performance which the little fellow was forced to undergo on the return of the Japanese to New-York aggravated his injuries and hastened or actually caused his death.

A Pic-nic Party Attacked by Rowdies in Canada—A Church Burned.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 29.

The Grand Trunk Railroad employes while holding a pic-nic at St. Hyacinthe Saturday, were attacked by a party of rowdies from Griffintown. The Riot Act was read, and the volunteers called out, and the roughs were fired upon. Several of them were wounded. A woman was shot through the shoulder, and is in a very precarious condition. A number of arrests have been made.

Zion Church was yesterday morning destroyed by fire. A Baptist Church, and other buildings in the vicinity, narrowly escaped.

Discount for the week on American invoices 28 per cent.

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 29.

A man named WM. RENN was arrested in this city this morning, charged with being accessory to the murder of MICHAEL DICK, of Oneida, N. Y., who was poisoned about two months ago. The prisoner was taken to Oneida, in charge of two officers from that place.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

The New Order Regarding Spectators—Continuation of the Argument for the Prosecution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

Contrary to general expectation and the desire of the Court, District-Attorney CARRINGTON did not finish his argument in the Surratt trial to-day, but will probably close to-morrow, when Judge PIERREPONT will present the legal points of his argument for the prosecution. It is, therefore, probable that the argument for the defence will not be commenced until Wednesday.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

The attendance was much smaller than usual, owing in part to the withdrawal of the old "passes" and limitation in the issue of new ones, and in part to the rain which fell at the opening of the Court.

Among the auditors, however, were several ladies who have been regular attendants since the beginning of the trial.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoress, occupied her accustomed seat within the bar. She seems to take a lively interest in the proceedings, and it is said proposes one day to weave the facts and details into a story.

ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Carrington resumed the floor, and continued his address to the jury, and discussed the questions of fact submitted on Saturday. In regard to the first fact, whether the act charged was committed about the time stated in the indictment, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, he had but little to say, for the evidence on that point was clear and explicit as to Booth's entering the President's box, which had been carefully prepared for his ingress beforehand, and poured the contents of his pistol into the brain of the representative of the nation. The President bows his head and dies as he had lived, with no expression of malice to any one. When did such a crime as this ever before occur? Is it necessary to call up this scene, which can never be forgotten by American citizens? The scene was graphically described by our own citizen, Col. Stewart, and if he had held Booth in his herculean grasp the assassin's blood would never have stained the soil of Virginia. The testimony of Dr. BARNES could not but satisfy the jury that the President's death ensued as the result of the shooting by Booth; and this settles the second proposition, that the wound that the deceased received caused his death. The third proposition is: Does it appear that the assault and death were the result of a conspiracy of which the prisoner at the bar was a member. That is the great question, for if it appears that the death was the result of a conspiracy, no matter for what purpose that conspiracy was formed, then it was murder, and God grant that the day will never come when an American or English Judge will ever decide that such an act is not murder. Mr. Carrington cited from 3d Greenleaf, section 89, to show what a conspiracy was, and contended that if the prisoner conspired to commit an unlawful act, and the act was committed by some one of the conspirators, then he was guilty, and guilty of murder. Where would be our safety if the law were otherwise? How apply that law to the facts in this case? The first scene of that conspiracy was laid on Pennsylvania-avenue in April, 1864. Three men were engaged in conversation, and the subject is the murder of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. One suggests as the instrument of death the telescopic rifle; another, whose heart is touched with pity, says no, we might kill his wife and child; but no says the first, we will kill all if necessary, father, wife and child—we'll murder all, if necessary, to the execution of our bloody purpose. Is this doubted? It does not depend upon imported testimony, but upon the testimony of Mrs. McClernand, a lady born and bred in your own city, whose character no attempt has been made to impeach. What do you see? In 1864, malice, hissing and hot, and murder contemplated against the President of the United States. Who were that party? John W. Booth, the friend and associate of the prisoner and the especial pet of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt; Atzerodt, to whom the ladies of No. 347 gave the name of Port Tobacco; and Harold, who drank the whisky given him by Mrs. Surratt, to nerve his arm for his bloody deed. The second scene in the bloody drama occurs in a Third-avenue car of New-York, where a lady overhears a conversation relative to the murder of the President. These conspirators attract her attention. They are disguised; but by one of the mysterious providences of God, they drop certain letters, which are secured by the lady and taken to Gen. Scott, who, considering them to be of importance, sends them to the authorities.

(Mr. Pierrepont here read the letters found by Mrs. Hudspeth.)

Mr. Carrington resuming, said the jury had heard the testimony of Mrs. Hudspeth. He cared not who the persons overheard were, for it showed that by solemn vows there was a pledge to murder Abraham Lincoln with the pistol, the dagger and the cup. Do you remember that at this very time Harold was the clerk in a drug-store and the command was plain—if the pistol and the dagger will not do their work then use the cup. That other letter from St. Louis, signed by some one's wife, may we not infer was from the wife of Louis Payne, the friend of Surratt; but Payne was deaf to this appeal, and bent upon his murderous purpose; he goes on until the murder is consummated and the land is filled with tears and mourning. Let us leave the City of New-York and return to Washington, the metropolis of a great Christian nation, and visit there No. 541 H-street, the third scene in this bloody tragedy. Visit that place, and the figure we see is that of Payne, the Moloch of their infernal conspiracy. Next we have Atzerodt, the Belial of this infernal conspiracy. He was the pet of the ladies at No. 541. They gave him the soubriquet of "Port Tobacco." They petted him. Who next? There was Howell, the blockade-runner; I would call him Mammon, for he had no other ambition than whisky and money. And who next? There sits old Satan Booth, and next to him Beelzebub Surratt, for he would show that Surratt was second in power and command to Booth. Who next do you see? Oh! that it were not so—that an American woman could be found in such company, giving her support and countenance to this conspiracy. There sat Mrs. Slater. There was no infernal deity she could properly personate; for hell has no fury like the hatred of a depraved and wicked woman. Has the English language words to express the depravity of this woman, who, in cold blood, requests the prisoner at the bar to shoot down Union soldiers escaping from rebel prisons. A brave man's heart melts with pity when he sees his bitterest foe at his feet; but here is a man and woman murdering in cold blood men in distress who appeal to their clemency. But what is the next scene in their bloody tragedy? Do you doubt the testimony of Miss Honora Fitzpatrick? If not, you cannot doubt the truth of the fourth scene in this tragedy. This lady goes to the theatre with the prisoner; Booth enters and calls the prisoner aside, and they have a private conversation. What was it? No ear heard it but that ear that hears the gentlest sound; but can it be doubted that the subject was the murder of Mr. Lincoln? What was the next scene on April 14, 1865? We find the conspirators at Ford's Theatre; Booth enters the theatre and fires the fatal shot. A whistle sounds; a whistle making a similar sound is found at the house of Mrs. Surratt. At that signal, Payne invades the sacred precincts of the family circle, and raising his murderous arms, he makes an assault upon the faithful nurse. He enters the sick chamber and strikes, with the fury of a demon, at the almost lifeless corpse of a feeble and emaciated old man. By a miraculous interposition of Providence his life is spared; Payne escapes, and where does he go? To the arms of Mary E. Surratt—the mother of the prisoner at the bar. He goes there reeking with the blood of an American citizen. He goes to the general rendezvous whence all had issued on their murderous undertakings. Does not all this prove a conspiracy? It has not been necessary to refer to the testimony of Louis D. Weichman, for without it the conspiracy is proven complete. But he (Mr. C.) now came to Weichman's testimony. Why should it be discarded? Ignorant men are governed by prejudice; but not so an intelligent jury. No witness' testimony can be discarded unless his character is proven bad, or any other reasons that a different state of facts is proven by other witnesses. From what had already fallen from Mr. Merrick it would be attempted to show that Weichman was one of the accomplices. He spurned the imputation. It has been said it was fortunate a Union clerk was boarding with Mrs. Surratt. A Union clerk among these infernal spirits, for was ever such another conclave assembled this side of hell? Weichman was among the faithless faithful. If Weichman had been an accomplice Surratt would have made of him a confidant, and would have conversed in his presence. If Weichman was a liar how easy would it have been to have sworn I saw the prisoner here on April 14, 1865. He did not see him because the prisoner did not permit him to see him, and he told the truth and the whole truth. But suppose Weichman was an accomplice. If he turned and repented that was his consolation. During this conspiracy Weichman met the officers face to face. He told them all he knew. He pursued the prisoner, and like a true American citizen he comes here and testifies against him. It must be remembered, too, that Weichman remonstrated with Mrs. Surratt, and she replied that John was with this party, and Booth was crazy upon one subject. But has Weichman been contradicted in any one material point? He (Mr. Carrington) defied the defence to point out one prominent fact where Weichman has been contradicted by any credible witness in behalf of the prisoner. Mr. Carrington read from Greenleaf to show that if a man is an accomplice and repents during the conspiracy, he is relieved from all responsibility, but being not connected with it, and giving information, shows that he had no connection with the conspiracy. He gives all the information as soon as possible. The defence has signally failed to prove that Weichman was placed under arrest. It is true he was placed under arrest by McDevitt, but he stayed at the Police headquarters at the mere request of Major Richards. It could be shown that Weichman's testimony was corroborated in all material points of the transaction, from its inception to its consummation. He (Mr. Carrington) was somewhat amused at Weichman's cross-examination. He asked if Weichman did not bear himself manfully. Mr. Bradley found himself foiled for once in endeavoring to discredit this witness. He came through the fiery furnace well tried, and confirmed by all the witnesses. The first fact testified to by Weichman is corroborated, and that is that No. 541 H-street was the rendezvous of these conspirators. Second, he testifies to the intimate relations of the prisoner and the other conspirators, and no one contradicts him in that. Weichman also testifies to the mysterious meetings and conversations and ciphers and geographical positions after he forms the acquaintance of John Wilkes Booth, upon the introduction of the prisoner at the bar. In this he is uncontradicted. In relation to the conversation at the theatre he is confirmed by Miss Honora Fitzpatrick. Weichman's testimony in relation to Payne and Surratt practicing with Bowie knives was there read. This, Mr. Carrington said, was also uncontradicted. When Weichman received a mysterious telegram from Booth, and asked Surratt what it means, he is told not to be so inquisitive, and is given no satisfaction. Couple this with the fact of Surratt's immediate visit to the Herndon House, and it shows that Surratt and Booth were endeavoring to secure a hiding-place for Louis Payne. Booth telegraphs to his tool (Surratt) to prepare a room where they may conceal one of their instruments. He is concealed, and whenever he leaves his room he goes to the house of Mrs. Surratt or else to his bloody work at Mr. Seward's. Again, Weichman testifies to Mrs. Surratt's going to the Herndon House, and Mrs. Surratt's refusal to say who she went to see there, but Atzerodt says it is Payne, and he is then censured for giving the information. Is it not all plain? Booth orders the preparation of the room; Surratt secures the room, and his mother nurses him as a game cock would be nursed for the final blow. Can you not see them altogether, gentlemen, like a bunch of herrings? Pardon me for using such a common-place expression. Upon this point Weichman is confirmed by Miss Fitzpatrick, who testifies to Mrs. Surratt's visit to the Herndon House. On April 5 Weichman saw Booth at Mrs. Surratt's house. He testified to those war maps and he is not contradicted. On April 14 Weichman drove Mrs. Surratt to Surrattsville. Is he contradicted in that? He is intrusted with a small package and is told to be careful of it. This is delivered to John M. Lloyd, and it turns out to be a field glass, and after the dead body of Booth is brought from Virginia to Washington this very field glass which Weichman carries to Surrattsville is traced to Booth's possession. In the next place Weichman testifies to the departure of the prisoner and Mrs. Slater for the Confederacy, where Surratt expects to receive a clerkship. In this Weichman is confirmed by their own witness, Mr. David C. Barry, who shows that the prisoner had communication with the rebel authorities. It is true there are some little immaterial discrepencies about the buggy and about certain dates, but he would ask if anyone was not liable to be contradicted as to dates or some immaterial facts about a transaction; and the fact to which Weichman testifies is that Mrs. Surratt, in a state of excitement, asked him to pray for her intentions. Does he lie upon that subject. If Weichman testified to that he either did it truely or falsely, for it was a matter he could not forget. It was natural that Mrs. Surratt should have made that request under the circumstances. Although Mrs. Surratt was bent on murder she felt the necessity of divine assistance, and it was not strange, for a man or a woman sometimes looks to God when about to commit a crime, especially when it is done in a spirit of fanaticism; and that is the most charitable construction that can be placed upon this act. Who contradicts this statement of Weichman's? Miss Honora Fitzpatrick is brought here for that purpose, but she simply testifies negatively, and says she did not hear it. She does not say the remark was not made, but only says she did not hear it. Weichman says he did hear it, and affirmative testimony must be taken in preference to negative testimony. Weichman says he heard footsteps on the stairs, and in this he is not contradicted except again by negative proof, for Miss Fitzpatrick says she did not hear the footsteps. Has Weichman lied as to Mrs. Surratt's saying that Booth was an instrument to punish this wicked and licentious nation. He (Mr. Carrington) did not care whether this was true or false. It was not necessary to prove the murder and conspiracy, but his testimony from the record and the fact of this conspiracy and murder would still be amply proven. In relation to the trip to Canada, Weichman is confirmed in every particular, but he (Mr. Carrington) did not deem it necessary now to elaborate on all these items of testimony. Mr. Carrington, in continuation, had certain items of testimony read, and says it appears, first, that Booth has communication with one McLaughlin; then it is shown that Surratt tried to get leave from his place of employment at Adams Express Company. He makes strenuous efforts to get leave and it is not granted, and Surratt takes French leave. Why? Because the man who commanded the conspiracy leaves a card and tells him not to mind his business. Then hand in hand he goes through this bloody business with Booth until the scheme is consummated. Does not all this recapitulation of evidence show that there was conspiracy, and that Surratt was a part of that conspiracy, and that Booth, Payne, Atzerodt and Herold were part of this conspiracy? It having then been shown that Surratt was a part of this conspiracy, the next point was what part did he perform in that general plan and conspiracy? Mr. Carrington said in reference to this matter he would not use his power to insult or hurt the feelings of the prisoner by unnecessary allusions, but it was his business to denounce crime, and he would say that any man who would cruelly shoot down a man by the side of his wife was a coward. All cruel men were cowards, and if McMillan's testimony was true, the man who would shoot down unarmed soldiers was a coward, and he could find no other name wherewith to designate what his opinion was of the prisoner.

At this point—1 o'clock—the Court took a recess for half an hour. Upon reassembling, Mr. Carrington resuming, said before discussing the proposition of fact referred to before the recess he would refer to a fact alluded to by the counsel for the defence. Mrs. Surratt has been designated by counsel as a "murdered woman" and a "butchered woman," and he thought this was doing the greatest injustice to the men who had tried Mrs. Surratt. Suppose, after the verdict in this case, if it should be guilty, would it not excite a feeling of indignation for you to be denominated murderers; or would it not equally excite your indignation if, in the event of a verdict of "acquittal," he (Mr. Carrington) shall call the jury a set of perjured individuals? Yet Mr. Merrick has, by implication, if not directly, charged those honorable men who tried the conspirators, to be murderers acting under the orders of the President of the United States. They tried Mrs. Surratt and found her guilty of murder.

Mr. Bradley said there was no evidence to that point in this case.

Mr. Carrington said it was strictly responsive to the arguments of the defence, who said Mrs. Surratt was a murdered and a butchered woman, and he had a right to repel any such insinuation, and he denied it, and would show that Mrs. Surratt was neither a murdered or a butchered woman.

Mr. Bradley said the fact was now open, and it could be discussed.

Mr. Carrington asked why he was interrupted then?

Mr. Bradley said he wanted to understand if the point was open, in order that the defence might not be stopped.

Mr. Carrington said the first allusion had come from the defence; they had cast the first stone, and it was his duty to repel the insinuation. He regretted that an American tribunal ever found it necessary to declare a woman guilty of murder, but when the daughter of Herodias murdered John the Baptist she deserved hanging; when Lucretia Borgia shed blood she deserved hanging, and when Mary E. Surratt compassed the murder of President Lincoln, and permitted her house to become the headquarters of the conspirators, public safety demanded that she should be condemned when found guilty. Who composed that Military Commission? They were men not more honorable than these jurors, but they were equally honorable; they were officers of the United States Government, and were supposed to be honorable men. Yet they were denounced as murderers and butchers who took the life of an innocent woman. But whether Mrs. Surratt was innocent or not has nothing to do with this case: it is to be considered whether the prisoner at the bar is guilty, not whether Mrs. Surratt was. He did not know for what purpose this subject was introduced; but he wanted the jury to consider well before they believed the members of the Military Commission were murderers and butchers. Mr. Carrington then proceeded to trace the connection of Mrs. Surratt with the conspiracy. He regretted to do this, but it had been forced upon him by the defence. First, Her house was the rendezvous of the conspirators; and can this fact be reconciled with innocence? Is it reconcilable with innocence that any house could be the rendezvous of Booth, Atzerodt and Harold? Second, Who furnished the arms with which the bloody deed was done? The person who furnished arms—the woman who puts an arm into the hands of husband, lover or brother, and urges him on to murder is equally guilty with the person who actually commits the act. If John M. Lloyd is to be believed, did not Mrs. Surratt place the arms there? He was her tenant; he lived in her house; he drank her liquor. Why it is even in evidence that Harold and Surratt drank and played cards there. Lloyd was the tenant and confidential agent of Mrs. Surratt, and did not wish to testify against her. But he did say that he concealed the arms in a place designated by the prisoner. The mother knew of this, because she afterward asked where those shooting-irons were. On the night of April 14, Booth and Harold in their flight reached the Surratt house; Booth had broken his leg and they needed refreshment and knew where to get it, and they drank out of the very bottle which Mrs. Surratt had left in custody of Lloyd, saying it would soon be called for. But he needed something other than whisky and arms; he needed a field glass, and that is ready to his hand, placed in proper place by Mrs. Surratt. Booth is slain, and in his very grasp is found the very arm left for him by Mrs. Surratt. But this is not all, though it is enough. Mrs. Surratt goes home, and the officers find their way to No. 541, and while there, a man, apparently a working man, comes in, and he proves to be Louis Payne. That would, at least, prove Mrs. Surratt an accessory after the fact. It was proven that she visited Payne at the Herndon House, and yet, upon this night, she denied all knowledge of the man; and it is a well-settled principle that a deliberate lie is an evidence of guilt. Putting all these facts together, it is apparent that Mrs. Surratt was in the conspiracy; and, if in it at all, in the most minute particular she is guilty. No reference has here been made to Weichman's testimony, for there is ample evidence without it to convict Mrs. Surratt. Woman's weapon is her tongue, and with her tongue did Mrs. Surratt urge these young men on to their deed of blood. Mr. Carrington then left the subject of Mrs. Surratt and referred to his point as to what was the original plan and purpose of this conspiracy. It was immaterial what its character was if it led to murder. All the conspirators were equally guilty.

Mr. Merrick, interrupting, asked Mr. Carrington if he was to be understood as saying that if a conspiracy was entered into to abduct, and some members of the conspiracy changed the plan to murder, whether all of them would be equally guilty.

Mr. Carrington replied that if the plan was to abduct, and murder was committed in pursuance of that plan, then all the conspirators would be guilty.

Mr. Carrington said he would now proceed to notice some of the other points submitted. He did not deem it necessary absolutely to prove the prisoner's presence here on the 14th, but out of abundant caution they had fixed the prisoner here by thirteen witnesses. But let us see if we do not trace him here. On April 12, 1865, he was at Montreal, and he left at 3:30 for the New-York train. McMillan testifies that Surratt left Montreal, that, too, in obeyance to a summons from Booth, who said it was necessary to change the plan of operation. According to the testimony of St. Marie, Surratt left Washington on April 15; according to the testimony of Maurice Drohan, Surratt is seen at the ferry at Williamsport on April 13. He remembered Mr. Bradley's conduct on that occasion, when he said he did not wish to ask the witness a question. Has Drohan been contradicted? Has he not been confirmed by Westfall, who says a man inquired anxiously when the trains would run. He (Mr. Carrington) knew the Irish character: they would fight and drink whisky, but would not lie, and Mr. Bradley did not dare to cross-examine the witness. One witness starts him from Montreal; another sees him on the way; a host of witnesses testify that the trains were running, and St. Marie says he acknowledged he left on the morning of the 15th. Can it be doubted that Surratt was here? He is seen here by thirteen witnesses, among whom are Reid, Susan Jackson, Vanderpool, Grillo, Lee, Cleaver, Dye and Cooper—all see him here at different hours, and but one witness has on this point contradicted the other. The first witness on the list was David C. Reed, who, Mr. Bradley, Jr., said, was a notorious gambler.

Mr. Bradley—Well, isn't he?

Mr. Carrington said the jury must decide this case upon the evidence, and the defence have not attacked the character of Reed; they had attacked all the other witnesses, but did not care to attack Reed. The fact that his character was not attacked warranted the assertion that the defence did not dare to make the attack.

Mr. Bradley said they could have done so very successfully.

Mr. Carrington said it was nevertheless a fact that it had not been done, and he had a right to say that they did not dare to attack him. It was observed that Mr. Reed took the stand with emotion. He had known this boy, and had known his father before him, and he swore positively that he saw him on the 14th.

Mr. Merrick—He had not sworn to a positive recognition. There being some question about the testimony, it was read by Mr. Pierrepont, and Mr. Carrington contended it was a positive descriptive recognition of the prisoner. According to Reid's testimony, the prisoner was then on Pennsylvania-avenue, booted and spurred, and prepared for action. The next witness, Susan Jackson, identifies the prisoner positively; she says she not only saw him but heard his mother say: "That is my son." It is for the jury to say whether she has sworn falsely. Her character has not been successfully attacked, but, on the contrary, many have sworn to her good character for truth and veracity. It is true that Eliza Hawkins attempted to contradict Susan, but she is in turn contradicted by Samuel Jackson. The third witness is Mr. Vanderpool. Judging from the cross-examination, and judging from the remarks of counsel, he supposed something startling was to follow. Mr. Bradley had said that he (Carrington) allowed the witness to go on and tell a falsehood without stopping him.

Mr. Bradley said the witness did state a falsehood, and he was not corrected by Mr. Carrington.

Mr. Carrington replied that Vanderpool had never been summoned. He was asked if he had been summoned, and he said he had not. It had been asked if he had received a telegram, he would have answered differently; but Vanderpool has not been contradicted. They first attempted it by showing that the tables in the concert saloon referred to by him were square and not round; but in point of fact the tables in Winter Garden and in Teutonia Hall were round, and the testimony is conclusive that the prisoner was not only in Washington, but also in the concert saloon with Booth stimulating himself for the act of the evening. Another witness was Cleaver; and as to him, Mr. Carrington would say fairly that he would not convict any man on the uncorroborated testimony of Mr. Wm. E. Cleaver: but even if a bad man knew a fact, it was the duty of the prosecuting officer to put that man on the stand. But he had no objection to striking that from the record, as the case was made without it.

Mr. Carrington reflected severely upon the witnesses brought to discredit Cleaver's character, and said one was Bill Homer, a modern Esculapius, who had invented a medicine, and was killing people here. Another was Harry Middleton, who had coined money out of the tears of orphans and widows, by dealing out liquid poison here for years. John C. Cook was another one. He would not say anything more about Cook than that he was a horse-dealer, and one of the last characters of the world who should be brought to show a man's reputation for truth. The next witness, said Mr. Carrington, was Wood, the colored barber, a man of good character, who identified Surratt as having been in Booker's barber-shop on the morning of April 14. Wood's testimony was here; read from this testimony; it was apparent Wood could not be mistaken. It is certain he saw John Wilkes Booth, for he had the scar on his neck. No man could grease the head, (pointing to Surratt,) and no man could shave that face and ever forget it. No man could say that he had perjured himself. Rhodes is the next witness, and he stands before the jury an honest man and uncontradicted. The next witness is St. Marie. A number of witnesses are brought here to discredit him, but others yet have testified to his good character. It was true that he had been guilty of an indiscretion; but it was also in evidence that he had made restitution; and what honest jury would discredit a man for a youthful indiscretion, of which he had repented? He had no object in coming here to swear Surratt's life away; they had been fellow Zouaves in the army, said Mr. Carrington, of his Imperial Majesty the Pope. The next witness was Sergeant Dye, who saw Surratt in front of the theatre on the night of the assassination.

At this point—3:30 o'clock P. M.—Mr. Carrington gave way, and the Court took a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thirty-sixth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, July 29.

The Convention assembled at 7:30 o'clock, CHARLES J. FOLGER, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

Mr. GREELEY moved that the roll of the Convention be called.

Mr. ARCHER moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. GREELEY'S motion for a call of the roll of the Convention was carried, and 67 members answered to their names.

The chair stated that there was not a quorum present, and asked what was the pleasure of the Convention.

Mr. MORRIS moved to adjourn. Carried.

And the Convention adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

New Cotton—Attempted Murder in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, July 29.

The first bale of new cotton for this season was received to-day from Florida, by Messrs. E. W. LEWIS & Co. It is of a very inferior grade.

A man named OBMAN this morning attempted to murder Mr. A. NEELY, an old citizen. Mr. NEELY received some severe wounds in the neck, but is thought to be out of danger. A dispute about rent was the cause of the difficulty.

Destructive Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 25.

A fire last night destroyed all the buildings on Milwaukee-avenue, from No. 189 to 211. They were occupied principally by retail dealers. The individual losses range from $1,000 to $25,000. The aggregate loss is $75,000, which is insured for $40,000.

The American Watch Company have developed their works at Waltham to such an extent that they now finish a watch every two and a half minutes during the working hours of each day. In the production of their watches 750 persons are employed, of whom one-third are girls.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Society des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms

No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

See Fall of Fort Sumter

In this day's issue, under the head of New Publications.—*Advertisement.*

Official.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

Advices received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing-machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Coöperateur ELIAS HOWE, Jr., promoteur de la machine à coudre. Medaille d'or."	"Wheeler & Wilson, pour machine à boutonnière. Médaille d'or."

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *fabricant de machines à coudre, exposant;*" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing-machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "button-hole machine;" and not for the sewing-machine.

Silver-Plated Goods.

ICE PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, and Table-ware of every description, from the celebrated Manufactories of the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

G. COLLAMORE & CO., Importers of Fine China and Glass, No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverley-place,) New-York.

The Poor Little Sufferer will be Immediately relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mosquito Nets,

With or without patent Portable Canopies.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

A Superior Stock of Ladies' and Gent's BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS is to be found at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. N. B.—Particular attention given to custom work in all its branches.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Christadoro's Hair-Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best. Factory 6 Astor House.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-stitch." [*Judge's Report,* "of the Grand Trial."] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr. (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

ANTHON.—At his residence, No. 12 East 37th-st., on Monday, July 29, CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family, the Trustees, Faculty, Alumni and students of Columbia College, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Mark's, in the Bowery, on Wednesday, July 31, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BROWNE.—Killed by the Indians, at Bitter Creek, Dakotah, on Tuesday, July 23, PERCY THORN BROWNE, Engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad, and only son of Elias P. and Julia F. Browne, of Brooklyn.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

BISHOP.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, July 28, MORRIS BISHOP, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services from St. John's Church, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Sunday morning, July 28, Mr. BENJAMIN COOPER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Westcott-row, Palisade-av., South Bergen, N. J.

DOLSEN.—At Canterbury, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 25, Mrs. SUSAN DOLSEN, in the 75th year of her age.

DUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 26, HOWARD RUSSELL, infant son of Samuel P. and Nellie G. Dunn, aged 5 months and 15 days.

GARDNER.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, July 28, PRUSIA A., widow of John Gardner, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and also those of her sons, John B. Peshine and John E. Gardner, are invited to meet at her late residence, No. 47 Bank-st., Newark, N. J., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The funeral services will take place at the Clinton-st. M. E. Church at 4 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

HURD.—On Saturday evening, July 27, after a short and painful illness, CHAUNCEY D. HURD.

The funeral services will take place at Trinity Church on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from whence his remains will be taken to Middle Haddam, Conn., for interment. The relatives and friends, also the members of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 610 of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

IVANHOE LODGE, NO. 610 F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to assemble at their rooms, No. 946 Broadway, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 12 meridian, for the purpose of taking part in the obsequies of our lamented Brother, the late CHAUNCEY D. HURD. A. A. VALENTINE, M.

WM. CHAVE, Secretary.

HERVEY.—On Friday, June 26, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of James B. Hervey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Belleville, N. J., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation. Interment at Greenwood.

MITCHELL.—At Manhasset, Long Island, on Monday, July 29, MIRIAM MITCHELL, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Friends Meeting-house, Manhasset, on Wednesday, July 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCAULEY.—At his residence, in Arlington, Vt., on Wednesday, July 3, WM. MCAULEY, formerly of this City, in his 67th year.

PIGNOLET.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 29, EUGENE H. PIGNOLET, infant son of Louis H. and Anna A. Pignolet, aged 6 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the house of Mr. Job Magee, Elizabeth, at 9½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, July 31.

WILSON.—The funeral of JOHN WILSON, who died in Edinburgh on Monday, July 8, will take place at his late residence, corner Skillman-st. and Park-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, 30th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG CURES

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

AND EVERY DISEASE OF THE

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CHEST,

CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST STAGE,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

DISEASES OF THE HEART,

LUNGS AND LIVER,

PHTHISIS OR WASTING AWAY.

CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

OFFICE NO. 231 FIFTH-AVENUE,

Corner of 28th-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which this Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st., CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st., HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway, and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

INFECTED BLOOD.

When the blood has been deteriorated by mercury or other mineral medicines, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will prove an admirable corrective. They act through the stomach and liver upon the animal fluids, at once regulating and strengthening those organs, and purifying the elements of life which they eliminate.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

LINENS,

MOSQUITO CANOPIES,

SLIP COVERINGS.

WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES

Are universally acknowledged to be

THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINES.

They are made for use by hand at $25.

With Table, Stand and Treadle, $10 to $15 additional.

EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.

General Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

DR. KENNEDY'S

DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure Summer Complaint.

It will cure Diarrhœa.

It will cure Dysentery.

It will cure Griping of the Bowels.

It will cure Cholera Morbus.

It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

BARTLETT'S NEEDLE FACTORY DEPOT.

No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

☞ NEEDLES for all the SEWING-MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S BURNISHED HAND-NEEDLES. Sample package, 25c., any size, by mail, at 60c.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD MEN.

THE LOUGHRIDGE CAR BRAKE COMPANY having perfected their PATENT STEAM BRAKE will give an exhibition and trial of it on THURSDAY, AUG. 1, on the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. The train will start at 10 o'clock precisely from the foot of Liberty-st. All railroad men and those interested in Railroads are invited to be present.

CRESYLIC SOAP.

(PATENTED.)

A perfect disinfectant and valuable for laundry purposes, washing quicker than ordinary soap, and whiter, without injuring the fabrics. Manufactured solely by JAS. BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

IMPORTANT.—FOR A FEW DAYS WE WILL sell Gents' fine Linen Collars at $1 50 per dozen; Superior Dress Shirts $2; English Gauze Undershirts $1. Everything else in the Men's Furnishing line at prices so low as to make the difference felt in the pocket. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Park-row and Ann-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF CHLORIDE OF LIME, (bleaching powder) below cost, by the barrel or pound, for disinfecting purposes. G. HAUSSMANN, No. 148 Water-st.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER;

OR,

LOVE AND WAR IN 1860 AND '61.

Perhaps it had been better to call this book the "Sights in Washington at the Beginning of the Great Rebellion, by the Private Secretary to ———," &c.; or more humorously it might have been, "The Courtship of the old Judge Francis Underhill," or "The Mistress of London Heights, the Belle of the Capitol, and her Desperate Adventures." Some persons would think it much more attractive to have been "Professor Jackson and Mrs. Lucy Tobiatha Stumkins, the Strong-Minder." Yet, no matter; it is a historical novel, humorous beyond all modern invention, a truthful picture of the times, and an uplifting of the veil where slept the embryo of the Great Rebellion.

It is illustrated, not with startling impossibilities, but ingenious truths.

This historical novel is not a tale of common people in a common village, but it deals with persons whose hearts were more powerful than were all the warriors and philosophers of the Roman Empire. And yet so much laughter does it contain that [illegible] mistakes and love out of all sorts.

For sale by FRED. A. BRADY, No. 22 Ann-st., New-York, and by all Booksellers everywhere. 1 vol. 8vo. Price 75 cents, paper; $1 25, cloth. Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY!

Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c..
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES. SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 29, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $27 21 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 30 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $5 95 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1 000.

BANKING HOUSE OF TURNER BROTHERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY. WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION. TURNER BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK. MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK. HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS. JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c. STOCKS, BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST. Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS. THOS. BELKNAP, JR.
KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK. Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS. COUPONS AND REGISTERED FOR SALE. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, of the City of New-York, on July 1, 1867.

ASSETS.

U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881, (cash value)	$120,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds, (cash value)	310,600 00
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds, of 1868, (cash value)	2,700 00
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	143,000 00
County and City Bonds, (cash value)	6,035 00
New-York State Bounty Loan, 7 per cent., (cash value)	27,100 00
Loaned on U. S. Stocks, (cash value)	200,000 00
Loaned on State and City Securities, (cash value)	49,000 00
Loaned on Bond and Mortgage, (cash value)	621,000 00
Cash on hand	226,043 83
Real Estate (cash value)	50,000 00
Total	$1,755,478 83

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$1,607,949 71	
Interest placed to the credit of depositors July 1, 1867	40,367 57	1,648,317 28
Surplus		$107,161 55

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. B. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
N. B.—Six per cent. Interest allowed on deposits from $1 to $5,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KIP AND BUELL GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held July 9, 1867, it was resolved that in order to comply with the rules and regulations of the New-York Mining Board, a Register be appointed to countersign all stock certificates, and that by publication in two or more newspapers, as well as by circular, the stockholders be apprised of the action of the Board, and earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 5½ Pine-st., the respective certificates of stock that the same may be registered and countersigned. By order of the Board.
SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 9.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, July 19, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.
Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.
Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.
Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.
STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some return income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, of North Carolina, [illegible] the credit of its third preferred first mortgage [illegible] Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. [illegible], New-York, (the interest due August 1, 1867, [illegible] Government tax. Holders of coupons will please [illegible]
HENRY M. DRANE, President.
JULY 29, 1867.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110	110¾	Aug. 7.30	107½	107⅞
Coupon. 1881	110	110¾	June 7.30	107⅛	107⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	108⅞	109	July 7.30	107⅛	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅛	111⅜	N. Y. Cert. B. L.	105¾	106
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅛	109⅜	Aug. C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅜	109⅝	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 " new, '65	108½	108¾	Dec. C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 " new, '67	108½	108¾	May C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅜	116⅝
10-40 Reg., '67	102	102⅛	Aug. C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅞	116⅛
10-40 Coupon	102⅜	102⅝	Sept. C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅝	115⅞
Gold	140⅜	140⅝	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅞	115⅛

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP, 1865, 1866 AND 1867,
Wanted by W. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BALTZER & TAAKS, BANKERS, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR A $50,000 LOAN.
OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, July 15, 1867.
The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals until the 12th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan, upon the credit of the City of Detroit, for the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be issued in bonds of $1,000 each, payable in twenty years from the first day of August next, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; the principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds.
Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit," and indorsed, "Proposals for Loan."
ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY!
Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1867.
COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1867, FROM THE following named bonds, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company General First Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Appleton Extension Bonds.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Green Bay Extension Bonds.
Galena and Chicago U. Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 17, 1867.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF COUPONS of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds.
The holders of past due Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, are notified that the same will be paid upon presentation by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., are also the duly authorized transfer agents of the stock of the Company.
SAML. TATE, President.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Wednesday, July 3, 1867.
RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R. R. CO., CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.
THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THIS Company due Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.
JOHN BUTLER, JR., President.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 26, 1867.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, guaranteed by the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., less Government tax.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (the United States Government holding a second lien,) bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold coin, are offered for sale at the low price of ninety, and the accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO., NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted, from 1½ to 2 lbs. per yard.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

HAY COVERS.
Second-hand army shelter-tents, just the size and shape for hay-caps, in good order. $35 to $50 per 100.
Stack covers and hospital, wall and wedge tents, army saddles, harness, &c., at Government store of
PITKIN & CO.,
No. 5 Park-place, New-York.
No. 339 North Front-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL - - -	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 -	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - -	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
July 1, 1867.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO

Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$337,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

32D DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,

No. 172 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.

A Dividend of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government Tax, payable Aug. 1.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway,
JULY 25, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	61,231

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.
E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	102,638

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 25, 1867.
TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of August next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, BOWERY AND GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on and after Aug. 1, free from Government tax. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
RESERVE SURPLUS	200,000 00
OTHER SURPLUS after payment of present dividend	5,650 75

JOS. M. PRICE, President.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.
The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.
The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 26 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY DOLLARS on each share (in liquidation) will be paid to the Stockholders on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer-books will be closed from July 29 to Aug. 2.
JAMES RINTOUL, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, July 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 26, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, paid on sums of $5 to $5,000.
Interest on new deposits commences on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.
MONEY DEPOSITED at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the month following. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of Tax. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do it WITHOUT PAIN—See 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST. FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—32 LOTS ON MOUNT MORRIS-square, Harlem. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A three-story house and lot, No. 54 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn; desirable location; price $7,500. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,
ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE.
A house and two acres of land in the most elevated and beautiful part of Woodside; house contains 15 rooms; the ground floor consisting of parlor, library and dining-room, finished throughout with hard wood; inside blinds, centre pieces, cornices, &c., of the best. This residence has been built within a year, under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and is complete in every respect. The grounds are studded with beautiful shade and fruit trees, and the garden is in full cultivation. Horse cars pass the door running direct to depot. Price $11,500. Only $3,000 cash. Balance in first and second mortgages. Apply to JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, where a photograph can be seen, or MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, July 19, 1867.
TO PERSONS WISHING NEW HOMES OR GOOD INVESTMENTS.—The Board of Literature of North Carolina offer for sale, for the benefit of Common Schools, the Public Swamp Lands of the State, consisting of about a million and a half of acres. Some of these lands are the most desirable in the world; some have been drained, and all are susceptible of drainage at a moderate expense. The lands are offered in quantities to suit purchasers, and those desiring it can get as much as ninety thousand acres in one body; and the most liberal terms will be allowed to those wishing to purchase. For further particulars address the Governor of the State, Raleigh, N. C.
JONATHAN WORTH, Governor.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $35,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge Road, corner Valentine-av., near Fordham Depot; 13 rooms, carriage-house, three-quarters acre of land, well stocked with choice trees, fruits, flowers, &c. The entire premises in perfect order, ready for immediate enjoyment, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on premises or to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, Fruit Lands, Village Lots, and Water Powers.—For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy, no fever and ague, water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., A DEsirable residence with 9 acres of land, within five minutes drive of a New-Haven station where every train stops; is pleasantly situated, having a fine view of the surrounding country and the Sound; house large and filled in with brick. Inquire No. 79 Cedar-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGHWOOD Park, Tenafly Station, Northern Railroad New-Jersey, a commodious dwelling, suitable for a large family, boarders, store purposes, or female school. Also villa lots for sale. Apply to H. B. PALMER, No. 416 Broadway, or G. HUYLER, Station Agent.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

AT YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A NEAT COTtage with nine rooms and cellar; plot 37½x100 deep; garden, fruit, shade, wash-house, &c.; only $3,600. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, agent, 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FULL-SIZED four-story high-stoop house in a good location, between 14th and 26th sts., and 3d and 8th avs. Price not to exceed $25,000. Address, with full particulars, to I., Box No. 1,512 Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT OLDHAM, 1½ MILES FROM PATerson depot, in a very healthy, elevated and picturesque country, a large and desirable dwelling in complete order, partly furnished, and ready for immediate occupancy; suitable for a large family, or genteel Summer boarding-house. Apply to M. H. CHAPIN & CO., No. 84 and 86 Reade-st.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF No. 27 Wall-st., 30 feet front by 42 feet deep, with easy access from the street, comprising three rooms connected by folding doors, with abundance of light and air. Apply to J. S. GALLAGHER, No. 27 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, the valuable property No. 14 Waverley-place, near Broadway; alterations would be made by the owner, if required. The property is 33 feet 3 inches front by 84 feet in depth. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

NEW STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS—Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite that favorite resort of Western merchants, Earle's Hotel; no risk above one per cent. admitted; excellently lighted and ventilated, and at moderate rents. Inquire on the premises, No. 248 Canal-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE to let; three minutes from depot; about an acre of land; plenty of fruit, good barn; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN A. POTTER, No. 100 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE E. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF A GENteel private house furnished, or the furniture for sale. Apply at No. 16 Watts-st.

NO. 480 WEST 22D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily has three or four furnished rooms to let, without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT COTTAGE, IN A GOOD neighborhood, within one hour of the City; rent not to exceed $300 a year. Address RENWICK, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and third floors, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON A FIRST-CLASS farm at Shrewsbury; new house, new furniture, fine bathing, fishing and boating. Address, for information, to JAHNE, SMITH & CO., No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Box No. 5,158 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving with Belgian pavement 59th-st. from 8th to 10th avs.
2d. For paving with stone blocks 13th-st. from University-place to 1st-av.
3d. For paving with stone blocks 84th-st. from 3d to 4th avs.
4th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the southerly side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 20.
5th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the northerly side of Dey-st. to the bulkhead.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 59th-st., from 8th to 10th avs., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
2d. Both sides of 13th-st., from University-place to 1st-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
3d. Both sides of 84th-st., from 3d to 4th avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
4th. The south side of Dey-st., and the east side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly of Dey and West sts.
5th. The northerly side of Dey-st. and the easterly side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the northeasterly corner of Dey and West sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 29, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of July, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Abraham W. Leggett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before me, James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 30, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT E. VON LILIENTHAL is discharged from my employ on the 26th of July, 1867. All bills contracted by him on account of J. S. CLARK, JR., must be presented to the undersigned at No. 963 2d-av., on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be honored. J. S. CLARK, JR., No. 963 2d-av., New-York City.

GUN-DEALERS AND SPORTSMEN ARE cautioned against manufacturing, selling or using double-barreled breech-loading guns infringing the letters patent of the United States granted to Wesley Richards the 10th day of October, 1865, No. 50,432, as it is our intention to prosecute all infringers.
WESLEY RICHARDS & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

MACHINERY.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.
LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LAW OFFICES, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.
E. W. STOUGHTON, E. H. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Advocates in Patent Causes.
NOTICE.
Messrs. ROBINSON, HARRISON & CO., the manufacturers of the Lock-up Safety Valve, known as the Robinson Valve, are the only parties authorized to use any portion of the "Cameron" patent, and caution is hereby given to all parties using any other lock-up safety valves than the above, as they will be immediately prosecuted for infringement. E. H. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys for owners of Cameron's Patent.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PAPER ENGINES FOR SALE.—SIX second-hand paper engines; rolls 50 inches long, 28 inches diameter; extra bed plates and roll bars; six Phelps' cylinder washers, all complete, with extra driving and lifting gears, pinions, &c. Apply to F. S. & J. PARKER, New-Haven, Conn., or to WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of COLLIER and SPRAGUE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS COLLIER is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
THOMAS COLLIER,
B. C. SPRAGUE.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A firm of nearly ten years standing in a safe and profitable business would admit a partner (special preferred) with $15,000 to $25,000 for the purpose of extending their business. Address (with real name only) BUSINESS, Box No. 5,238, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
Will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AV.,
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

ELOCUTION.—EDWIN BARRY, TEACHER OF elocution, No. 57 Stanton-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND SHOW cases, counters, tables, desks, drug drawers, office railings, entire shelving of tea and grocery store, sash partitions, and will be shipped. Apply to JAMES HODGE, No. 35 Jane-street, west of 8th-av.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping, and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS (NEW STYLES) AND Lace Bonnets (real laces) at half price. L. BINN'S millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Real laces for parasols and dresses, seaside hats and sun hats.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman with first-class references, a situation as thorough cook of meats, game, soups, pastries, &c.; will be found a neat, economical and valuable servant in any gentleman's family. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., next door to Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CApable girl to cook, wash and iron, or as general servant; will be found neat, respectful and economical; a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable domestic in a small private family; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing; best City reference. Call on Monday and Tuesday at No. 145 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a school or private family by an American lady, who has had several years' experience in the business. Address, for three weeks, SARAH H. BLAKE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; the best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 140 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of desserts; no objections to go in the country; best of references. Call at No. 126 (old No. 94) West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class waitress; would have no objection to assisting in chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant woman as infant's nurse; will take the full charge from its birth; is a good sewer; best City reference. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to go in the country. Call or address No. 6 West 14th-st. Best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; is willing and capable at any work; is also a good seamstress, nurse, &c.; City or country; is fond of children; can teach them, if desired. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking, also jellies, creams, good baker, &c.; has the best City references; willing to go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and intelligent girl as waitress and chambermaid or plain sewing; best City reference; has no objection to the country for Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 241 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN AMERICAN girl, in either City or country, to do up-stairs' work, or take care of children and assist with sewing, or any other work; references from her last place. No. 118 8th-st., between 1st-av. and av. A.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st.; situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers; City or country, of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; can take the place of laundress or general houseworker; City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do general housework in a small private family; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 590 2d-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook, who understands soups, game, fish, &c., a situation in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPEtent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress, in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call or address WAITRESS, at No. 69 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls, City and country, English, Scotch, &c.; best place in City to procure help; American Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman as cook and to wash and iron, or as laundress, in the City or country. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av., or address COOK.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, in a widower's family preferred, by an American widow lady; a good home more desired than compensation. Address Mrs. L. A. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING AN AGED, sick mother to support, would like to get employment to do at her own home; can make all kinds of ladies' undergarments and children's clothing by hand or machine, also gentlemen's shirts in first-class style; also, repairing of gentlemen's clothing. Inquire at No. 147 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

GOOD SERVANTS AND GERMAN GIRLS ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate, to suit the times.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL LATELY landed, wishes a home in the country to do chamberwork and sewing, or would go as child's nurse; has 8 months' reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has the best of City references from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 6 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS man as gardener, who is practically competent in every branch of his business; has lived in some of the very best private places in the country; good references from former employers; married, no family. Address W. G. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent, industrious, sober, honest and reliable single young man; understands gardening; four years in last place; long experienced City driver; City references. Address W. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has fourteen years first-class private family City and country reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, capable in every respect, a situation in that capacity; has unexceptionable references from all with whom he has lived. Address T. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, or No. 491 6th-av., in stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in City or country; will make himself useful. Can give first-class City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German as coachman and groom; has first-class references from last employer, and will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 18, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family, by a thoroughly competent man, who refers to his present employer; no objection to the country. Call or address D M., care of J. W. Doughty & Co., grocers, No. 1,258 Broadway, corner of 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; is sober, honest and industrious; can milk if required, and is not afraid to work; has the best of reference from his last place. Address P. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A USEFUL MAN, A SITUAtion on a farm or gentleman's place; can drive and take care of horses, milk, work in a garden or about the house; can wait at table. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who will be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply to or address R. E., No. 402 East 24th-st., or Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is willing to make himself useful; good City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; first-class reference; is willing to go to any part of the country. Address C. T. Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant married man; has one child; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Address A. T. B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, with good references. Can be seen for two days at his last employer's office, No. 91 Gold-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man; has the best of City reference; leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Address WAITER, No. 134 2d-av., for one week.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-CLASS Employment Office for select servants, No. 118 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help—German, English, Scotch, American and Irish—to suit all private families, boarding-houses and hotels, in City or country.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED
for J. T. HEADLEY'S Great Work on our Navy, entitled "FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS," comprising the early Life and Naval Career of Admirals Farragut, Porter, Foote, Dupont, and a host of others. In 1 vol. 6?9 pages—the only work of the kind published—agents find no competition. This work is highly recommended by the leading Naval Officers, and indorsed by Secretaries Seward and Wells, Govs. Fenton, Buckingham, and Burnside, and leading men throughout the country. Our Agents in connection with this work can take orders for four other standard works by the same author. Our terms are nowhere excelled.
E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY BY a Protestant chambermaid and waitress, who would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer, a situation. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A FEW HANDS WITH GOOD REFerences to operate on machine, on flannel shirts, outside of the shop. Apply to B. BLUMBERG & BRO., No. 38 Catharine-st.

WANTED—TWO SERVANTS FOR A PRIVATE family; one as nurse, the other as first-class laundress; both must be competent. Apply, this day, at Servants' Institute, No. 3.0 4th-av.

LIFE INSURANCE.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, five good agents to canvass in this City and Brooklyn for a first-class company; liberal commission. Apply at No. 82 Nassau-st., Room No. 33.

PERSONAL.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY?
Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin 90 00
Steerage 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms .... $75—$90 00
Steerage 32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,

TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Aug. 3
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS $120
SECOND-CLASS 70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA .... Aug. 7
TARIFA .... Aug. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $100 Gold.
Steerage .... $25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 6 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA........WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR...Aug. 24

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:

Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

EDINBURGH........WEDNESDAY...July 31
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY...Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY...Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON........WEDNESDAY...Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY...Aug. 17

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH, OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, July 31, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of passage: First cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEXOW & VOIGT,
General Passenger Agents,
No. 1 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, THOMPSON........SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING........SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN........SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON........SATURDAY, Aug. 24

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 1.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Aug. 8.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghae, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$35
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The favorite steamer PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the PERIT and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY— THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—FREIGHT REDUCED TO 10 CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT. For Charleston, the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch their next ship, the popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Wall-st., East River. Other ships of this line will be dispatched as the requirements of shipping demand.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Aug. 10.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:20, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:20 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	5 60	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 28th	6¾ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	2¾ P. M.
Monday, 29th	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th	6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 31st	3 P. M.		

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 28th	6¾ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	3 P. M.
Sunday, 28th	6½ P. M.	Monday, 29th	6¾ A. M.
Monday, 29th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 30th	7 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 31st	3½ P. M.		

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Renssalaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE- stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT. —The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CATAWBA WINE, FROM THE KELLEY'S ISLAND WINE COMPANY, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent, No. 125 Fulton, corner Nassau-st., basement.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.

There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.

This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.

The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.

Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to
Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER,
Major of Engineers,
Milwaukee, Wis.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., July 20, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:

1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be pointed and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.

Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.

2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.

3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 600 feet per day.

4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate, (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.

Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 300 cubic yards per day.

5. For grading and paving 10,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.

Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and paving. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.

6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:

The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course will be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart; the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described; work to commence Aug. 20, and be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.

7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 12 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.

8. For furnishing 3,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 22 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United Steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes; spikes to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 18 inches long, and from ½ to 1 inch square, without heads; spikes to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 500 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimens of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted.) Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.

The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfillment of their contracts.

Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

TO MACHINISTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 A. M. of SATURDAY, the 3d day of August, 1867, for the supplying of stop-cocks and fire hydrants, viz.:

10 20-inch stop-cocks.
25 12-inch stop-cocks.
75 6-inch stop-cocks.
25 4-inch stop-cocks.
75 fire hydrants, Ayer's pattern.
75 fire hydrants, Race & Matthews' pattern.

Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for stop-cocks and fire hydrants," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be, for the stop-cocks, two thousand dollars, and for the Ayer's pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars, and for the Race & Matthews' pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park at their office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of Aug. 1, 1867,

For paving with trap-blocks a part of the plaza at the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office on the Park.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem to be prejudicial to the interests of the Park. J. N. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN, July 16, 1867.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The Town Hall Commissioners of the Town of Jamaica will receive plans and specifications for a Town Hall, to be erected in the Village of Jamaica, until the 15th day of August, at 12 o'clock M.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all plans and specifications inconsistent with the interests of the town. The Board will pay for the plan and specification approved by them $250. For further particulars inquire of the Secretary of the Board at Jamaica, or No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.
GEORGE SKIDMORE, Secretary.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.

Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.

Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Custom-house, New-York City, office of the Superintendent of Repairs, until Aug. 3, for heating the third and fourth stories of the New-York Custom-house with low pressure steam-heating apparatus, direct radiation. The coils or radiators to be appropriately finished, or covered with ornamented screens, and to have marble tops. The bidder must state the price per cubic foot of space heated; first, for heating without ventilation, and secondly, for heating with introduction of fresh air to each radiator, and in either case must he warrant to heat the space to 70 degrees, and during the coldest season. The price to include all the cutting, masonry and repairs that may become necessary for or in consequence of the construction of the apparatus. The bidder must state the size and kind of boilers, whether cast or wrought iron, the kind of radiators and the amount of radiating surface per 1,000 feet of space to be heated he proposes to use in both of the above cases.

Ten (10) per centum of the amounts found due will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been well established to the satisfaction of authorized officers of the department, by its operation during one full season. Proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for heating apparatus for New-York Custom-House," and addressed to J. F. MORSE, Superintendent of Repairs.
J. F. MORSE, Sup't.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

FOR SALE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 1, 1867, for the purchase of the wooden "Bishop's derrick" now standing on the wharf at this Navy-yard; the purchaser to take it away within thirty (30) days after the sale.

The iron derrick, very near it, can be used without any charge to assist in taking the wooden derrick down.
CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Commandant.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
157 Pounds American Packing.
56 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Punch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.	No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides.	No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 20. Brushes.	No. 35. Sand.
No. 22. Stationery.	No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

EAST PIER AT CHARLOTTE, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 22, 1867.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until Aug. 1, 1867, at 6 P. M., for materials and labor for rebuilding the East Pier at Charlotte, Genesee River, N. Y., as follows:

CLASS I.—TIMBER.

35,000 lineal feet, more or less, of white pine flatted timber, from 8 to 11 inches thick, and not less than 8 inches wide on the flatted surface of small end of sticks, which are to be in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, (average 40 feet,) and of uniform thickness.

20,000 lineal feet, more or less, of good, sound, square white pine timber, 12x12 inches, in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, average 40 feet.

80,000 feet board measure, more or less, good sound 3-inch white pine plank, 20 feet long.

70,000 feet b. m., more or less, of good, sound 3-inch elm plank, 20 feet long.

5,000 feet b. m. sound rock elm, in the log, suitable for treenails.

These materials must be delivered at such points in Genesee River as may be designated by the undersigned or his agent, without any extra charge for delivery, one-half before the 1st of October, 1867, and the remainder before 1st June, 1868.

CLASS II.—CONSTRUCTION.

For the labor required to complete the new Pier, the contractor therefor being furnished the materials delivered by the contractors for material, (stone excepted, which is deliverable in the cribs,) and being expected to *finish* the new work, including its proper connection with the old, according to the directions of the undersigned or his agent. The price will be stated at so much per lineal foot of square and flatted timber used, and it must cover the whole construction and completion of the new Pier 2,300 feet in length. The price may be also stated at so much per foot of length of Pier measured along its middle line. Persons desiring to bid will be furnished, at their request, with the necessary blank forms; no other bids will be received. Bids for timber and labor must be separate, the contracts being given to the lowest bidder in each class, without regard to aggregates.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Aug. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for the Female department of Grammar School-house No. 44, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
W. H. JOHNSTON,
W. H. BURRAS,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

PROPOSALS WANTED FOR FURNISHING 6,000 cubic yards of chips of trap rock stone for macadamizing, not exceeding 2½ inches in size, such as left from the Belgian pavements, said chips to be furnished on board vessels at most convenient docks to the quarries. Also price per cubic yard for delivering said chips at the drawbridge on Westchester-road, near West Farms, and at dock in Westchester village. Address JOS. HUSSON, Secretary to Commissioners, No. 42 Pine-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES OF ALL STYLES SELLING at great bargains; 30 second-hand top buggies, bretts, open buggies, light platform coach, hearses, &c.; harness all styles. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage warerooms, No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
THE NEW AND DAZZLING PANTOMIME.
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
The celebrated Pantomimist and Clown,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS.
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
Have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.

FOR SALE,
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD
BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPPUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 855 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—For great power, purity and sweetness of tone the instruments of this firm are of the highest degree of perfection, and yet the price charged for them is for a first-class piano the most reasonable in price.
Factory and Warerooms,
No. 233 East 21st-st.

A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WARE-room will be opened on or about Aug. 1, at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
FREDERICK BLUME.

$75 TO $600—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army and Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
125,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000 Woolen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
150,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,500 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500 Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000 pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
431 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151 Buckles for Trousers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
1,9 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

FIFTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE.

85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,

75,000 TONS

of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,

10,000 TONS

deliverable at Washington, N. J.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 30, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

103 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, landing ex *Persia*, from Liverpool.
1,000 packages Malaga raisins.
200 boxes Smyrna figs.
50 cases Naples macaroni.
100 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY,
NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM the War Department, I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 11 A. M., the following property, viz.:

A large quantity of ship augurs, halter bolts, bell cranks, horse lines, boats, cork fenders, glass gauges, boat hooks, capstan bars, cans, oil drainers, fire hooks, pickaxes and handles, Union Jacks, dead lights, caulking mallets, sail palms, rivets, composition spikes, thimbles, band leads, pokers, marine-spikes, shovels, grind-stones, whips, 92,768 pounds assorted iron, scrapers, coffee mills, signal lanterns, binnacle lamps and yarn, &c., &c., &c., all in good order and condition.

Also, a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's property and camp and garrison equipage, consisting, in part, of ambulances, carts, wagons, trucks, harness, water buckets, pumps, 300 stoves, ranges, caldrons and furnaces, 500 pounds old zinc, 2,000 pounds old iron, bath tubs, tin boilers, handcuffs, shackles, saws and other tools, grain sacks, dishes, bowls, cups, casks, barrels, &c., &c.

Also, four wooden buildings, lately constituting Transit Hospital, each 140 feet long, 21 feet wide and 12 feet high.

Terms of sale, cash on rendition of accounts by the Auctioneer.

A deposit of ten per cent. or more, as the Auctioneer may decide, required from purchasers.

The buildings must be removed within ten days, and at the risk of the purchasers.

The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.

For further particulars and an examination of the property, apply to the Storekeeper at the Barracks, or to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
NO. 395 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 26, 1867.

I WILL SELL SIX (6) GOVERNMENT HORSES at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.

Terms of sale—Cash.

By order. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, and Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., at Williamsbridge. Postponed from Monday, on account of the storm. By THEALL & BROS., WEDNESDAY, July 31, at the residence of Mr. E. W. Taylor, Spencer's Corners, on the old Boston Post-road, one mile from Williamsbridge station. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale or of the auctioneer's, No. 62 Liberty-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¾, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3¾ P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock up trips. Sundays included.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 46th-st. and 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 30,
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
LOTTA, LOTTA,
THE YOUNG AND VERSATILE COMEDIENNE.
She will appear
EVERY EVENING
IN
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
AND
FAMILY JARS,
introducing her great specialties.
Box Book open.

A CARD. BROADWAY THEATRE.

WM. A. MOORE, Business Manager, has the honor of announcing
HIS BENEFIT FOR TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 30,
on which occasion, through their great kindness,
JULIA DEAN and LUCILLE WESTERN
will both appear, supported by the full company, forming an unusual and most attractive entertainment.
THE LOVE CHASE and LOAN OF A LOVER.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NEW COMPANY—NEW PIECES.

The WONDERFUL CARLO FAMILY—Sig. Felex, George and Fred. Carlo, Mlle. Evaline Laman, Sig. Constantine, Mlle. Devere, The Athletes, Mr. Frank A. Gibbons, Mr. William A. Martin, the Barlow Brothers, Miss E. Reignolds, Mr. W. K. Lingard and a numerous Corps de Ballet. The new Pantomime of BOREAS, or THE GIANT OF ST. MICHAELS—A GRAND TOURNAMENT. Agile Feats, Posturing, Gymnasts, Slack Wire, Trapez, Dancing, Singing, &c.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AND WEDNESDAY'S MATINEE.

The dramatic company in TIME TRIES ALL and STAGE-STRUCK TAILOR. Prof. Logrenia, Magician; Birds, Mice, &c.

MATINEE Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M.
Admission 20 cents; children under ten years 15 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..............Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 30, AT 8.

1.	Overture, "Fra Diavolo"	Auber
2.	Waltz, "Vorstaedtler"	Lanner
3.	Polka Mazurka, "Frauenherz," (new)	Strauss
	Polka, "For Ever," (new)	
4.	"Ballet de la Reine de Saba," (new)	Gounod
5.	Overture, "King Stephen"	Beethoven
6.	Theme and Variations, "Kaiser Franz'l"	Haydn
7.	Scherzo from the Symphony in C	Schubert
8.	March of Victory, "Von Fels zum Meer"	Liszt
9.	Overture, "Night in Granada"	Kreutzer
10.	Reverie for Orchestra, (new)	Vieuxtemps
11.	Waltz, "Village Swallows"	Strauss
12.	Quadrille, "Parisienne," (new)	Offenbach

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.

The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 89 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 829 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipzig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the most able of the former teachers having been retained.

The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 19.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—NO. 600 Broadway, near Niblo's.—The genuine NEGRO ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S

PRIVATE SWIMMING-SCHOOL AND SEA-BATHS.
Foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River.
Entrance, 66th-st. and 1st-av.
BASINS for LADIES exclusively; gentlemen and children; no single baths.
Circulars at the Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY!

Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPE-rior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 249 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. GRINDLE CAN CURE WORSE cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living and become useful members of society, if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet and Strictures may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and Ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DISEASES of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters confidential. Advice gratis. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free. Send for it and escape imposition. Electricity scientifically applied. Mme. DUBOIS always in attendance. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. One dollar per vial. Book of sixty pages gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; $2 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. 191 Stanton st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIR-voyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUMANN TELLS past, present and future. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1. No. 12 Stanton-st., first door

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE

Execution and Imprisonment of Imperial Generals.

Horrible Treatment of the Queretaro Prisoners.

Escobedo Declares Death to All Strangers.

The Brownsville *Ranchero*, of the 20th, finds in the *Boletin Oficial*, of the 13th, news from the capital city per *El Regenerador*, of Guanajuato, a Liberal paper, which says:

"Nothing has been found of Marquez, O'Horan and their accomplices, up to to-day. Gen. Andarade has been apprehended, and with Gen. Tavera, is in prison. It is probable that Gen. Andarade may be shot any day. It is said that Lacunza, Larez and others are secreted in the house of the English Minister, and it is stated that Gen. Diaz has ordered a strong force to capture them. No foreign Ministers recognize the Liberal Government, and we cannot concede to them ministerial rights. Gen. Lozada, Imperialist, was still holding out in the Alica mountains, and Corona was to be sent to drive him out with cavalry. The *Conciencia Publica*, of the capital, says, nearly a thousand persons have been shot in that city by the Interventionary Party. Juarez had started for the capital on the 1st. A letter of the 2d, from San Luis, says: Here the odium to all foreigners is on the increase, and is evinced upon every occasion. Commerce is very insecure, and misery and poverty prevail all over the country. God only knows what is to become of us who have a material interest in this country. Twelve more Generals were shot in Queretaro, amongst them Oltrero and Castillo, and four Colonels, but they don't publish the affair. The *Ranchero*, of the 18th, gets the following from an Austrian soldier, paroled at Queretaro, who is now in Brownsville. In the first place he states positively that no more than two hundred Austrians and Frenchmen, all told, were at Queretaro at the time of the surrender, besides whom there were about 6,000 Mexican soldiers. He declares that he knew the names and faces of every Frenchman and Austrian connected with the besieged army of Queretaro, and that he cannot be mistaken as to their number. In every engagement up to the sale of the city by Lopez, the Imperials were victorious. The actual number of prisoners taken from the Liberals in that siege was 1,800; and in one engagement twenty-four pieces of cannon were taken from the Liberals. There never was any battle at the Hill of San Gregorio, but instead the place was vacated by the Imperialists without a shot having been fired. About this matter the Liberals published for months monstrous falsehoods. Regarding the treatment of prisoners, our informant says that the cavalry to which he was attached, sixty-four in number, were marched out in line and ordered to strip themselves. This they did, with the exception of taking off their shirts and undershirts. Hats, boots, pantaloons and blouses were removed in public, and stacked in heaps before them. At a given signal, the *pelado* soldiery came forward with a yell, and picked up the cast-off clothing, took it to the Liberals in front, and distributed it. During this disgusting performance, a Frenchman objected to taking off his pantaloons, on the ground that he had on no drawers, and would therefore be naked. For his temerity he received a severe blow and was ordered to strip, which he did.

After being thus stripped the Austrians and Frenchmen, to the number of 64, were marched through the streets of Queretaro in a state of nudity. So much as a fig-leaf was not allowed them with which to cover their nakedness. For six days after their capture, or sale, not a mouthful of food was furnished the foreign prisoners. In consequence a number died, and many more were prostrated. In the same building with the 64 cavalrymen Maximilian was confined; and by stealth they got a note to him, stating that they were dying of starvation, and begged him to request of Escobedo that food be immediately sent them. In response, the prisoners received information that their adored chieftain was likewise a prisoner, and that he had not tasted food for days, and had no power to communicate with the Liberal commander. Our informant says that but for the Mexican women (may God bless them!) they would have died of starvation. These angels of mercy contrived by every means in their power to relieve the sufferings of those victims of Mexican treachery, cruelty and absolute brutality. The sixty-four cavalrymen were afterward marched, in a state nearly naked, to San Luis, where they were when Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon were executed.

The Mexican residents at San Francisco have made a present of a beautiful sword to Gen. Corona. The hilt is of solid gold, engraved and painted with the Mexican colors, a rose made of six jewels of equal size, a large ruby, and more than eighty small diamonds forming the General's initials, "R. C." The sword cost $1,191 25.

In the *Zambra de Zaragosa* we that read in a report from Gen. Garcia, it is said that Santa Anna has been shot in Campeachy. Another report says that Santa Anna has not been shot, but is held to await the disposition of the Supreme Government. It is not improbable that a temporary demand will be made for his release by Admiral Porter on the *Susquehanna*.

The Northern army has left the Capital for the interior. Gen. Corona recently passed through Queretaro with a division 7,000 strong, en route for the Sierra de Alica to operate against the forces of Lozada.

The Mexican war steamers were unfortunate in their first sea voyage. The *Cinco de Mayo*, driven by the southern currents, finally went down on the coast under the parallel 25° 24', northern latitude, at about one mile south of San Jose's bar. The crew and her armament, artillery, ammunition, &c., were saved. The *Bravo* had to return to Bagdad, being in too crippled a condition to proceed to Tampico; but it is said she will soon be ready to take her usual moorings at Matamoras.

From official correspondence published in the Matamoras *Boletin Oficial* of yesterday, we learn that Gen. Berriozabal has instructed the commanding officer of the post of Bagdad to establish a quarantine at that port over all vessels coming from any of the known infected ports, or having had any case of sickness on board during the trip previous to their arrival. He also directs him to consult with the health officer at Clarksville, and take such measures as would insure the health of the post.

The traitor Lopez has been arrested by the Governor of Oaxaca. A report states that "his treason to the Emperor purchased his pardon from the Supreme Liberal Chief, Juarez, but it by no means purchases his ransom from the bloody talons of the Governor of Oaxaca. The proof against him is said to be sufficient to convict, and the prevailing opinion here is, that he will be executed, which, God grant, may be true."

The charges against Lopez are of an atrocious character, and whether trumped up or true, are just such as might be expected to be charged against a traitor.

The *Prensa*, of Guadalajara, publishes an official account of the execution of Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon, in which appears the following official order, issued by Gen. Escobedo to his army: "Soldiers: In the name of the nation, he who solicits pardon for the three condemned, or either one of them, will be shot immediately." What a mockery of justice, and what a strong proof this is of Mexican humanity or civilization.

Americans may form an idea of the estimation they are held in by the Mexicans, by reading the following letter of Gen. Escobedo's addressed to the Governor (Gomez) of Nuevo Leon:

The execution of the traitors, which I had the satisfaction of directing, is good food for digestion. It will satisfy the Europeans, and the Yankees, too, that to trifle with Mexico is death by the law. Had we complied with the request of the Yankees to spare the filibustero and his associate traitors, it would have been taken for cowardice, and the next thing would have been a request to give up our lands, our mines and our women. After this we shall be allowed to worship our own God, till our own soil, work our own mines, and not have our women defiled by Yankee libertines. I am now in favor of making clean work of the detested "Gringos." This country belongs to God and us, and just so long as one foreigner remains on our soil, our liberty is in jeopardy. By every means in our power we should make the country Mexican; and as all the property in the hands of foreigners was made by our misfortunes, we should take it, now that we have the power, and hunt them from the country. My motto now is, death to all estrangeros! There is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us so long as the Southern States (Estados del Sur) are kept out of the Union; besides, the black men would side with us, and may at any time pronounce against the whites. Before we get through with the foreigners, the Yankees will think we are in earnest and the time will come when their notables will be begging for their own heads instead of begging for the Austrian. In our struggle for liberty we have lost nearly all. Our lands, and our mines, and our liberty, and our women, and our honors we still have, but the foreigners have all the available wealth of the Republic; but they will see in less than three years that Mexicans will have what they want in Mexico. You will understand from this my position, and should I by any chance whatever become a candidate, you will understand my unalterable platform. Whenever the time comes you can make this letter public in such manner as you think proper. I know that you and I think alike on these matters, and I know that my countrymen will applaud our patriotic determination.

God and Liberty! ESCOBEDO.

The *Ranchero* publishes the following very interesting letter, giving a very disheartening account of affairs under Republican rule:

San Luis Potosi, Monday, July 1, 1867.

You have no idea how much our State has suffered since the occupation of this city by the Liberal troops. Confiscation, plunder and ruin have desolated this once rich State. Confidence is gone. How could it be otherwise when Juarez's Government, which has been more than seconded by the Governor, Juan Bustamente, whose thirst for revenge and plunder were to be satisfied? By forced loans and other exactions, he has robbed from the citizens, but principally from the merchants of this city and State, the enormous sum of $3,500,000. The Juarez party had revenge upon this unfortunate city and its Imperial propensities. Indian Juarez may forgive a political offence, but never a personal one; blood must wash it.

You have heard of the sixty ladies, dressed in mourning, calling upon Juarez to save the life of Maximilian and his Generals, and of the unpolite and ungentlemanly rebuke they met with from him and his Cabinet. But you did not know that as soon as the execution of the Emperor and his Generals was known here, all the respectable ladies of this city, dressed in full mourning, went to hear a grand mass for the dead at the Cathedral. This great demonstration of feelings in favor of the murdered, created a sensation as many of these ladies had not been seen on the streets before or since the departure of the Imperial authorities. We have a band of music playing three times a week on the square, but strange, since the Liberal Government has arrived here, the ladies have ceased walking out as they used to formerly.

Nearly all the haciendas of this State have been confiscated, and it is said that, owing to the feelings of the Governor, the State has been dealt with so harshly. In the States of Zacatecas and Guanajuata the Governors have acted with a much better policy. They have positively refused to enforce or carry out in any way the confiscation ukase of Juarez and his Ministers, and by this moderate action have partly succeeded in establishing confidence in those States. Juarez's Council of Ministers meet generally twice a day. When the case of Maximilian was argued before them, they were all in favor of having him sentenced and executed anyhow, with the exception of Minister Iglesias, who opposed that opinion with some energy, and among other reasons gave that the Emperor Maximilian had been recognized by about four-fifths of the nation, and had a so been recognized by all the foreign nations save the United States, and that he ought to be treated as a belligerent; but the other members, who could not control their feelings, said that they would only recognize him as a filibuster, and as such he should be tried by an ordinary Court-martial; that in the person of the Emperor Maximilian they did not recognize the Emperor of Mexico, but Maximilian de Hapsburg, the filibuster, and as such he must die. Minister of War Mejia, who is an old brute, with one foot in the grave, said that "he was so convinced of the necessity of shooting these men, that if it was necessary to sacrifice his life to have it done, he was willing to suffer death."

Don Benito, who has deep cunning and is a designing man, as he is accustomed to be, after using Escobedo, his true and loyal executioner, he is about to discard him; and is now courting Gen. Trevinio, who is the most popular leader of the Army of the North, probably, in order to sacrifice him better afterward, as is his custom.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz has received orders from Juarez to be sure and secure all persons who have been connected in any way with the intervention or Empire, and hold them prisoners until his arrival at the capital.

The Government has, at present, no revenue at all save that derived by forced loans, extortion and confiscation, and also with a war of allaying that thirst for blood, which will not be satisfied until the ancient lakes of that beautiful valley are red with the best blood of unfortunate Mexico. Upon reaching the Capital, one of the first acts of Juarez will be, it is said here, to deliver to all the foreign Ministers their passports, as his Republic does not recognize any Government that has recognized the Emperor, and further, if those European nations wish to be recognized by his Republic, that it will be upon certain conditions imposed by him, among which the first one is that, by the fact of the intervention, the foreign debts are paid; that, in other words, he will not pay a cent, because he has no money, &c. That is, I hope, impudence enough!

AMONG THE ALLEGHANIES.

A Mountain Summit Seventeen Miles Broad—Stupendous Railroad Engineering—Mineral Productions and Wealth—Summer Resorts in the Mountains, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Oakland, Alleghany County, Md., }
Saturday, July 27, 1867. }

It is nearly four years since I rode one terrible stormy day, just after the battle of Chicamauga, from Stevenson, Ala., up the Sequatchee Valley, in Tennessee, across the Cumberland Mountains, down into the Valley of the Tennessee River, on the other side, thence to Chattanooga, a distance of sixty miles. It was the first time I had ever crossed the great backbone range of the Atlantic slopes in that latitude, and my surprise was great to find the summits eleven miles broad, as level almost as a prairie, soil rich, timber heavy, and excellent farms dotting the surface. The altitude at that point is about three thousand feet above the sea, and our party had never heard that land on the summit of the Cumberland Mountains was worth from five to ten dollars an acre for farming purposes. I had repeatedly crossed the Alleghany range at different points further north, but had never observed the same peculiarity of surface, or anything like it, until a few days since seeking relief from the heat and dust of that hot and dusty place, Washington, I took the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and landed here, two thousand six hundred feet above tide-water. At this point, where the railroad crosses the mountain, the summit is nineteen miles wide, and though the surface is not as even as in Tennessee nor the soil as fertile, yet the country possesses many of the same characteristics. The local geography of the vicinity designates this particular region, which extends southward into West Virginia, and northward, even into Pennsylvania, a distance of perhaps seventy-five miles in length, by twenty-five broad, as "The Glades," which indicates in part the nature of the surface. The summit is diversified by hills and valleys, some of the former rising to an altitude of several hundred feet, generally well timbered. Between these hills are "The Glades," small tracts of land, which resemble a Western prairie in almost every respect, richly covered with grass, and whereon neither tree nor bush seems ever to have grown. With an inexhaustible supply of timber close at hand, well watered by scores of trout streams and springs, it was, of course, selected for farming purposes long ago; and though the soil is not rich as in the eastern portion of the State, it produces nearly everything indigenous to its latitude, and is admirably adapted to grazing. Some of these "Glades," barren of timber, with the dark hill-sides in the immediate distance, and the bolder mountain spurs in marked relief beyond, form strikingly beautiful landscapes.

Thus much for the location and the name. Every person who has traveled by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad knows the beauty and sublimity of the scenery of its route, which is greater and grander than any other on the continent, unless it be the ascent of the Sierra Nevada by the Central Pacific of California. But even there I have yet to learn that there is any grade greater than one foot in thirty-five, or any ascent steeper than 2,000 feet in seventeen miles, or any bolder or more successful engineering than that which has built this road so solidly on the slopes of the mountains thousands of feet above the chasms which seem literally yawning gulfs for all that essay the perilous ascent. Fifteen years of patient toil were spent in the survey of this route, most of it in these mountains, and, after the fullest investigation, the route was finally selected in 1850, on which the road was constructed, and which has proved a living monument to the skill of one of the most eminent engineers in America, B. H. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore. At once taking rank as one of the four leading trunk lines from the seaboard to the Mississippi Valley, it has by admirable management maintained its position, and secured its share of the great traffic between the East and the West. But perhaps one of the most powerful promoters of this enterprise, which has itself been largely developed by the road, is the vast mineral wealth of Alleghany County. All these mountains, whose slopes seem so rugged and valueless, are simply vast deposits of coal and iron. And it is a remarkable and striking fact that the last census shows that the total mineral wealth of this county, dug from the very bowels of the earth and shipped to market by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake Canal, were equal to $15,000,000 annually, while the value of the agricultural products of the entire balance of the State was only equal to $12,000,000 per annum. And yet Alleghany produces enough from her soil to support her population of fifty thousand. Its butter, milk, beef and mutton are unsurpassed.

The coal of this region, as is known, is bituminous, and this is the vast depot of the supply of that kind. The mines lay chiefly north of the Potomac and west of Cumberland, which is forty-five miles east of Altamont, the highest point on the railroad. The valley of George's Creek, stretching from the confluence of that stream with the Potomac at Piedmont, northward thirty miles to Frostburgh and Mount Savage, contains most of the mines. A railroad, thirty-five miles in length, leaving the Baltimore and Ohio at Cumberland, running west to Frostburg and Mount Savage, and thence, through the valley of George's Creek, southwest to Piedmont, where it again forms a junction with the Baltimore and Ohio, twenty-six miles west of Cumberland, and, as its name signifies, at the foot of the mountain, is the great auxiliary to the mining operations. The amount of coal brought from this region and shipped eastward is almost incredible, and yet but a feeble impression is made upon the apparent supply.

Another source of wealth to this region is its equally inexhaustible supply of timber, which, since the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has added largely to the value of its productions. Every acre of these heavily timbered mountain sides, seemingly inaccessible, has its owner, much of it having changed hands within the past two years. The most useful woods abound in large quantities, and, as Ex-Gov. Thomas, who lives in this region, expressed it not long since, there are many trees on every acre any one of which will alone pay the price at which the land was sold less than two years since. These tracts of mountain lands, under the original military surveys, were numbered, but this nomenclature did not suit the inhabitants, so, for the purpose of more complete identification, some chap with a vein of poetry oddly cropping out has given them a queer array of fancy titles. At an auction sale of the lands in Baltimore, not long ago, purchasers were urged to examine into the merits of a lot in the "Promised Land," "Paradise Found," "Milk and Honey," "Sarah's Fancy," and a dozen other tracts with titles equally poetical.

As a Summer resort, the value of these regions has long been known. Oakland, from various causes, seems to have been selected as the proper point to build a hotel, though not quite so high as Altamont, on the east, or Cranberry Summit, on the west. The temperature is delightful, the thermometer rarely going above 75° even at mid-day, while the nights are invariably cool enough to sleep under a blanket. Seventy-nine degrees is the highest figure yet reached this season. The pure mountain atmosphere acts as a most invigorating tonic, and as the locality is free from the dissipation generally attending Summer resorts, it is just the spot where quiet rest, and the pursuit of health, can be most profitably enjoyed. In the palmy *ante-bellum* days of Southern domination, Jeff. Davis was wont to frequent these "glades," and repose upon his Senatorial laurels. Napier, Ex-British Minister, also made it one of his haunts, and in these later years that man of indomitable will and inflexible purpose, Stanton, has recruited his energies by visits to this charming region. The hotel accommodations are much better than one would expect to find in so secluded a spot, and the society, though eminently respectable, is not fashionable—that is to say, not here. The best trout-streams in America are within easy reach of this place, and the table frequently serves such epicurean delicacies as brook-trout and venison, sweet as the mountain air itself.

CYMON.

Destruction of Imperialist Fortifications.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 29.

Advices received here state that Gen. Berriozabel is having the earthworks around Matamoras leveled, and the ditches filled up. Fort Callejio, commanding the road from Brownsville, has already gone, with nine others. These forts were built by the French and Gen. Mejia.

The Political Situation in Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, July 29.

The political situation is exciting considerable interest. The recent letters of Messrs. Johnson, Hill and Perry have shaken the faith of many who were heretofore in favor of reorganization under the military bills. It is said the Anti-Convention is becoming more popular with the white people of Georgia.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans—Return of Gov. Flanders.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 29.

Shere were five deaths from yellow fever and seventeen from cholera during last week.

Gov. Flanders returned to this city last evening.

Base Ball Match at Chicago.

Chicago, Monday, July 29.

A base ball match was played to-day between the National Club, of Washington, D. C., and the Atlantic Club, of Chicago, and was won by the former by a score of 73 to 17.

GENERAL ITEMS.

As John New, foreman of the Balstan Spa, (N. Y.,) Paper Company, was putting on the belt of the callender machine, the revolving shaft caught his right coat sleeve, carrying him rapidly for several revolutions around the revolving shaft until his coat gave way, and relieved him from a horrible death; but not until it had shattered his arm so severely as to require amputation at the socket-joint of the shoulder. Mr. New has for many years had the supervision of paper machinery at Holyoke, Mass.

The City Solicitor of Boston is reported to have given an opinion that the proposed opening of the Public Library is clearly illegal, as it is neither "a work of necessity nor charity," and as it would impose labor on the employes, the city would virtually institute a custom which would involve those who obeyed it in an illegal act.

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Appomattox, who as Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives adjourned that body in March, 1865, is now in Richmond, and on the 26th inst. qualified as a practitioner in the United States Court. This is his first visit to Richmond since the surrender of Gen. Lee, almost at Mr. Bocock's door.

A Richmond paper says that a leading politician and manufacturer of Rhode Island has written a prominent citizen of Virginia that his attention has been called to the water-power of Richmond, and the tenor of his letter indicates that he is inclined to make an investment.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that it seems to be pretty generally conceded, that Bishop Rosecrans, of Cincinnati, will be appointed successor to Bishop Timon, in charge of the Buffalo diocese.

Frederick Rakeman, residing in the town of Freedom, in Cattaraugus County, celebrated his 107th birthday a day or two ago.

The grasshoppers are causing some anxiety by their appearance in the southwestern part of Iowa.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Republicans of Florida, through their delegates, of whom there were upward of an hundred present, one-half of them colored, representing some thirty counties, met in convention at Tallahassee on the 11th inst., and continued in session two days. Gen. T. W. Osborn was elected President. A correspondent says: "A vast deal of importance may justly be, and is attached to the holding of this Convention in this State at this time, as was evident by the large and interested audience in constant attendance, composed of every shade of color and political opinion, and the victory won in the election of Gen. Osborn to the political leadership in the State, is a 'sign of the times' that may be hailed with joy by the country everywhere, as it is the first step toward breaking down the jagged barriers of Southern proscription of Northern talent, enterprise, capital and Yankee ideas, which Wendell Phillips happily terms the Nineteenth Century."

The Handsboro (Miss.) *Democrat* says: The friends of our countyman, Dr. W. H. Tegarden, have announced him as a candidate for Congress for the coming session from this (the Fifth) District. The Doctor is an old citizen in this county, and is well known.

A call has been published for the assembling of a Convention of the Conservative element of the State of Alabama, at Montgomery, on the 4th of September.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Boston *Post* says: "It will not be simply a National Convention that will control Gen. Grant's nomination, but the national voice. If that demand his nomination it will be made and his election rendered certain, independent of all Republican Committees. The people—tired of the ultraisms, vacillations, intrigues of hackneyed, unprincipled and debauched partisans—may seek a guide to pioneer them out of the wilderness of civil anarchy who is untainted with the complications, corruptions and hypocrisies of the leaders of the Radicals, and give him the highest civil power, not because they concur with him in all his opinions, but because they believe him to be honest. There is dire need of such a candidate, and such a one may be found with epaulettes or without them—but not among any of the Congressional conspirators against Constitutional Government."

At a meeting on Friday of the Massachusetts Republican State Central Committee, it was voted to hold the State Convention at Worcester on Wednesday, the 11th of September. It is expected that Gen. Wilson will preside.

The colored people of Central and Southwestern Ohio are making extensive preparations for celebrating the 1st of August at Springfield. Addresses will be made by several prominent colored orators.

Vallandigham is announced to speak for the Democrats at eleven places in Ohio previous to the election.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention will be held at Madison, on Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Hon. B. H. Hill.—We are indebted to the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* for a copy of Mr. Benjamin H. Hill's Atlanta speech. The publishers also announce in a few days an edition in pamphlet form of the "Notes on the Situation," by the same distinguished Georgian. We have already spoken of these documents, and deprecate their circulation as "party tracts." They can do no good whatever, but may mislead many an honest inquiring mind. We have no quarrel with Mr. Hill, and not the least desire in the world to imitate his example in abusing those who differ with us in regard to the questions now agitating the Southern States; but we cannot see how any enlightened man, a statesman, can counsel the course he advocates, and, moreover, upon the grounds he adduces in its support.—*Charleston (S. C.) News, July 25.*

Stonewall Jackson's War Horse.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the Virginia papers stating that Mrs. Gen. Stonewall Jackson has sold the General's celebrated war horse *Superior*. We are assured that this is not the case. Mrs. Jackson has disposed of the horse given the General by the citizens of Augusta, which he seldom rode, but has no idea of ever selling the two splendid animals which so often bore him on the march and over the battle-field.—*Richmond Dispatch, July 27.*

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.—A report prevailed at Washington, on Wednesday, that Mr. Thaddeus Stevens had died on that day at Lancaster. So far from it, the venerable statesman, in company with Mr. James Buchanan, was attending the marriage of Dr. Carpenter with Mrs. Miller, at Mountville, in Lancaster County.—*Pittsburgh (Penn.) Gazette, July 27.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

A Woman Fatally Shot by her Husband, and Endeavors to Screen Him—Two Inquests over Her Remains—The Prisoner Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Thomas Carey, living with his wife Honora in a shanty on the corner of Seventy-first-street and Second-avenue, was arrested on the 18th inst., on a charge of having shot his wife through the fleshy part of the thigh with a musket or other such weapon. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Kelly at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer the charge, when the wounded wife declined to prefer any complaint against him. As Mrs. Carey's wound was not considered a dangerous one at the time, the magistrate discharged the husband. Since then the Police have heard nothing of the matter, and Capt. Hart, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was considerably surprised on Sunday on learning that the wife had died of the wounds received and was buried on that day. Investigation led to the additional discovery that Coroner Gover had held an inquest on Saturday over the remains, and that the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had come to her death by wounds received at the hands of some person to them unknown. Despite this fact the Police arrested Carey yesterday, as they claimed to possess a complete chain of evidence against the accused, and they demanded that the Coroner reopen the case, which he proceeded to do last evening.

During the progress of the inquest the witnesses (excepting only the Police) appeared unwilling to give a clear or concise statement, each question being evaded and only answered on repetition. It is but right to say here that up to yesterday morning no record of the inquest had been seen by the reporters, nor had they any knowledge of the fact that one had been held.

The following is the evidence given before the jury last evening at the Fifty-ninth-street Station-house:

Charles McCarty, of No. 234 East Seventy-fourth-street, testified: On the 18th inst. I was passing down Second-avenue, I heard the report of firearms proceeding from the shanty inhabited by the Careys; I saw a man running down the bank followed by a boy; the boy said, "That man murdered my mother;" I ran after the boy to near First-avenue, and as they neared the river I lost sight of them; Roundsman Connolly, of the Twenty-third Precinct, then arrested the man whom I saw running down the bank; before his arrest the man running along the river front toward Yorkville; I heard that a woman had been shot; I am not acquainted with Carey, and cannot recognize him as the man whom I had seen running away; the prisoner looks like the man, though I cannot positively swear to him; the man I saw had a red shirt and was about Carey's height.

Charles A. Leale, M. D., No. 1 Mansfield-place, (West Fifty-first-street,) testified: I was called to attend the deceased on the 25th of July; I found her suffering from a bullet wound in the thigh, which was thrice the size of the other limb; it was quite cold below the knee; mortification rapidly going on and patient in an exceedingly prostrate condition; I notified her relatives of the dangerous character of the wound, but said I would do what I could; I opened the wound to permit of discharges of the poisoned substance within, and prescribed the usual remedies; she died on the following day; her death in my opinion was caused by schorrhaemia, or the absorption of the poisonous matter into the circulatory system; I asked who shot her, when she seemed to want to suppress all information regarding the shooting; I asked her about her husband, but she evaded my question.

James Carey, a son of the deceased, testified: I am over fourteen years of age; I was not present when my mother was shot; as I was returning home I heard the shot fired, and saw my father running away; I do not know what I said at the time as I was excited; I had no difficulty with my father on the day my mother was shot; that afternoon I started for Astoria, and as I reached the centre of the block I thought father might want me, so I turned back; as I did I heard the report of a firearm, which appeared to come from Second-avenue; I ran to the house and saw my mother sitting down near the hay-shed; I asked her who had shot her, and she said she did not know; I saw father standing near Seventy-second-street; I could not say how he was dressed; I have seen him wear a red shirt sometimes, though not on that day; he ran down Seventy-second-street and I followed; there were two men ahead of him; they separated and I lost sight of them in the bushes. [Here the witness proceeded at some length, and frequently contradicted himself, repeating certain set phrases and sentences, and sometimes evading the questions propounded. He finally stated that his mother said that at the time she was shot her sight had failed her, and she could not tell who had done it;] the gun belonging to my father was usually kept in the room loaded, as it is a lonely place; I did not see it that day before the shooting; I do not know of any quarrel that day between my mother and father; I recognize Roundsman Connolly, of the Twenty-third Precinct, as the officer I saw that day; I cannot say what I said to him that time; I did not tell him that my father had tried to shoot me, and that my mother had interfered; I did not request the officers to arrest my father; I cannot say that I did not say, "Arrest the murderer," as I was very much excited.

Lewis Reis, living on southwest corner of Seventy-fourth-street and First-avenue, testified: On the 18th inst. I came up Seventy-fourth-street, watching my horse, and as I got near Second-avenue I heard the report of the firearm coming from Carey's shanty, and seeing commotion went to the house to see who was shot; I heard a cry of "Murder," and found the woman was shot; I saw several people running there; the women was lying on the ground, in rear of the shanty.

Q.—Did she tell you who shot her? A.—I decline to answer.

Coroner—But you must answer.

A.—Well, she did tell me that her husband had shot her, but she afterward contradicted the statement; when she contradicted herself she said it was an accident, after she had become cooler; I cannot say that she denied all knowledge of the person who had shot her; I did not see Carey pursuing any men, but several were chasing him, I think, though I am not sure; Carey had on a red shirt; I saw the prisoner in charge of the officers, and it was then deceased told them that the shooting was an accident; deceased told me that there had been a difficulty about one of the boys, but none between herself and the husband; she remarked that she "did not think the difficulty would come to this."

Agnes Reis, wife of the preceding witness, testified: I was standing in my back door on the day of the shooting, when I heard the cry of "Murder," and saw a man in a red shirt running down Seventy-second-street; several men followed him, shouting "Stop that murderer;" there was also a boy running after him; I saw the man in the red shirt arrested by the officers; I saw deceased while they were chasing the man; I asked her if her husband had shot her, and she made no reply; she said her husband and her "had quarreled about one of the boys, and I did not think it would come to this."

Roundsman Patrick Connolly, of the Twenty-third Precinct, testified: On the afternoon of the 18th of July I was at home in Seventy-sixth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, about three or four o'clock; I heard the cry of "Stop the murderer;" I ran out and saw several men running after Carey; when I reached the avenue I found Carey in custody of Officer Thayer, of the Nineteenth Precinct; a few moments after the boy James Carey, Jr., came up crying; I asked him what was the matter; he replied, "My father has shot my mother;" I asked who was his father, and he said, "O, you have him there," pointing at the prisoner; he then spoke to Carey and said, "It was bad enough to have beaten my mother, and now you have finished her;" I took the boy to the shanty and Officer Thayer brought the husband along; I found the deceased lying on the floor and a Springfield rifle leaning against the back window, recently discharged, the cap exploded, the smoke issuing from the muzzle; deceased told me that she had been shot and showed me the wound; I asked her if it was with the musket I had found and she nodded; I asked her if she could identify the prisoner as the one who had shot her; she said "yes, but it was an accident," and manifested a reluctance to criminate the prisoner.

Officer James Thayer, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that between 3 and 4 o'clock on the 18th he was at Seventy-eighth-street and First-avenue; heard a noise and saw a crowd running after Carey; coming up, Carey said he would put himself under the officer's protection; the lad, James Carey came up crying and called his father a murderer, and said "You weren't satisfied with beating and kicking my mother, but you must shoot her." Officer Thayer's evidence from this point is only corroborative of that of previous witnesses, except that Thayer took Carey before Justice Kelly, but as the boy would not testify against him Carey was discharged.

The case being committed to the jury, they rendered the following verdict: "That the said Honora Carey, the deceased, came to her death from pyemia, resulting from a gunshot wound received at the hands of her husband, Thomas Carey, on the 18th of July; but we are unable to determine whether the shooting was accidental or intentional."

The Coroner announced that he would require the prisoner to furnish bail in the sum of $3,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Carey was then locked up for the night, uttering many threats against the Police.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The German Brewers.—The German Lager Brewers Association held a special meeting at its headquarters, in Essex-street, yesterday, for the purpose of taking measures to protect themselves against what they allege to be a pernicious interference with their business on the part of the Internal Revenue officers, to which they have of late been subjected. It is stated that breweries have been seized under frivolous pretexts, and the materials and stores on hand suffered to be destroyed. Mr. Ahles presided on the occasion, and it was decided to engage a counsel, to proceed against Internal Revenue officers who are thus making illegal seizures. It is alleged that, from the nature of the business, no frauds can be committed, as each cask of lager conveyed from a brewery has to be stamped. It was also decided to convene the Committee of Agitation of the National Brewers' Association, representing the various Brewers' Associations of the different States, with a view of calling upon the Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington for a remedy.

The German Turners.—The New-York Turn District, which is composed of the Turn Vereins of New-York, Bloomingdale, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Strattonport, Karlstadt, N. J., Yonkers, Hudson City, Jersey City, New-Brooklyn, East New-York, Paterson, and Morrisania, representing one thousand Turners, are making preparations for a District Turnfest, which is to come off on a grand scale at Brooklyn during the next month. A convention of the Turn Warts—the Directors of the Turn exercises—has been held, when a programme for the Turn exercises on that occasion was adopted. The neighboring Turn Districts are to be invited to participate in the District Turnfest.

Arrivals in the City.—A. Mazel, Minister from Holland to the United States; M. Deltosse, Belgian Minister, and Baron de Mesnil, of the Prussian Legation, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Jas. Taylor, Newport, Ky.; Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore; Hon. D. Bigelow, Malden; Gen. Hayden, U. S. Army; and Gen. Boyle, Louisville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. H. D. Laflin, M. C., Saugerties, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gov. Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, Pennsylvania, and Hon. M. C. Kerr, Indiana, are at the Astor House.

A Boy Drowned.—Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, while a party of boys were bathing in the East River, at the foot of Ninety-second-street, one of them, named Joseph Reynolds, 10 years of age, and who resided at No. 66 East Eighty-eighth-street, was drowned. The body was shortly afterward recovered. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held this morning.

Sudden Death.—Last evening, at 9 o'clock, a German named Joseph Webber, aged 36 years, died suddenly in the lager beer saloon at No. 109 Avenue A. He resided at No. 225 Second-avenue, to which place the body was removed. The cause of death is as yet unknown, but the Coroner's inquest, to be held this morning, will doubtless develop it.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Row in a Liquor Saloon—A Man Shot and Probably Fatally Injured.—A row occurred in the saloon of Michael Daley, corner of Fulton-avenue and Fort Greene-place, about 6 o'clock last evening, in which a man named John Mullen was shot in the face with a pistol, the ball entering on the left side, near the mouth, shattering the jaw in its course and lodging under the left ear. The origin of the affair seems to be this: Some time during the afternoon a laborer and a mason employed on a new building adjoining the saloon got into a difficulty. The laborer quit work and in about one hour thereafter returned with a party for the purpose of whipping the mason. The latter prudently left his work and went home. The party then went into the saloon and called for several rounds of drinks, which were furnished. One of them refused to pay for one round (thirty-five cents,) when the party was ordered out of the house of Mr. Daley. They left, but soon after returned, more boisterous and insulting than they had been before, and commenced breaking the chairs and glasses. Daley came from behind the counter and clinched with one of them, when Mullen came up and interfered. Daley thereupon drew his pistol and fired, resulting in the injuries as above stated. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by some citizens. The surgeon who examined the wound pronounced it of a probably fatal character. The ball was not extracted last night. Capt. Waddy, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, subsequently arrested Daley, who was locked up for examination. According to Mullen's statement, he came to the new building in search of a job, and the workmen having left, he went into the saloon where the fight was going on. Knowing some of the parties, he tried to make peace, and his efforts were solely directed to parting Daley and the man with whom he was fighting. He says he never struck or intended to strike either of them.

Found Drowned.—Yesterday afternoon an employe of the Houston-street Ferry found the body of a woman, with a child clasped to her bosom, in the slip at the foot of Grand-street, E. D. The deceased was dressed in a calico gown, checked apron, white stockings, Congress gaiters and rubber shoes. A plain gold ring was on a finger of the right hand. She appeared to be about 30 years of age, the child 15 months. A string of beads was about the neck of the latter. The bodies were removed from the water and Coroner Smith notified. It is surmised that the drowning was accidental during the storm of Sunday night.

Boat Capsized in Canarsie Bay—One Man Drowned.—Yesterday morning, a party consisting of George Randall, John Holder, Clark Bloomer, John Payne and two or three others, went to Canarsie for the purpose of fishing. They hired a boat, and when some distance from shore a squall came up, capsizing the little craft. Randall was drowned and the others narrowly escaped. His body was not recovered. Deceased was a conductor on the Fulton-avenue car line, 25 years of age, and unmarried. His parents reside in New-Jersey.

Drowned in Newtown Creek.—A man named James Simms, employed in constructing a dock for Oliver Charlick, at Dutch Kills, was on Sunday evening precipitated into the water by accidentally losing his hold of a piece of timber he was raising, and drowned. Search for the body has since been made without success. The deceased leaves a widow and two children residing near the place of the occurrence.

Dastardly Assault.—A charge of assault was yesterday preferred against James Flint by one Harry Clifton, residing at No. 62 North Sixth-street, Eastern District. Clifton is a man in years and paralytic, while his assailant is comparatively hale and hearty. In view of the aggravated character of the offence, Justice Dailey sentenced the assailant to sixty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

NEW-JERSEY.

Essex County Court.—In the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, the following named persons were arraigned: George Walters, charged with assault and battery, plead guilty, and was fined $1; Augustus Meyer, larceny, plead guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; Jane McNeil, larceny, guilty, sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail; Charles A. King, larceny, plead guilty, and sentence reserved; Thomas Tigh, larceny, plead guilty; sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail; Robert Gallerlise, larceny, not guilty; James Lex, larceny, not guilty; Lawrence Wall, larceny, not guilty; Thomas Webb, receiving, not guilty; Ann Mulvaney, larceny, not guilty.

Sudden Death.—Mr. John Cowan, a jeweler, aged 64 years, died suddenly at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, No. 229 Wayne-street, Jersey City, as is supposed from heart disease. Deceased retired to bed on Sunday night in apparent good health, and about 2 o'clock in the morning he called his wife to give him a drink. She did so, and immediately after she heard a gurgling sound in his throat, and he died before a physician could be summoned. Coroner Warren will hold an inquest this afternoon.

New-York Rowdies.—A party of eight New-York rowdies took possession of the Jersey City and Bergen Point dummy, cars near Greenville, on Saturday night, and drove out all the passengers. At Bergen, on the approach of the Police, they ran away, but one of the party, giving his name as Henry W. Ford, was captured, and yesterday was fined $5 by Justice Reilly.

Accident on the Railroad.—Yesterday morning a boy named Charles Vanness, residing at No. 59 Bleeker-street, Newark, attempted to jump from a Philadelphia train, at the Centre-street Depot, while the cars were in motion, when he fell between the platforms on to the track, and three of the cars passed over him. He fell between the rails; his skull was fractured, his right eye badly lacerated, and his back much injured.

Found Dead.—The dead body of an unknown man, evidently a German, was found on Saturday evening lying near the railroad track at South Orange. He was about 40 years of age, poorly clad, and with about a dollar in his possession. Dr. Dodd examined the body, and being of the opinion that death was caused from apoplexy, granted a permit for burial.

Sinking of a Dock.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the dock just completed near the Turnpike bridge, at East Newark, by Messrs. Wm. H. & E. W. McClave, lumber dealers, caved in. There was some imperfection about the foundation, and some eight feet of it first fell in, when the remainder of the work was carried away.

Death from Lockjaw.—Frederick Smith, of Bergen, proprietor of Prospect Hall, which was burned down a few weeks since by an incendiary, died of lockjaw on Friday night. A few days since Mr. Smith was walking over the ground upon which the hall stood, when he stepped upon a rusty nail, causing lockjaw resulting in death.

Newark City Mortality.—There were 64 deaths in Newark last week, of which two were sparodic cholera, eleven cholera infantum, one cholera morbus, and two from drowning.

Anniversary.—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the First Reformed Dutch Church of New-Brunswick is to be celebrated on Tuesday the 1st day of October.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, July 29.

Flour—Spring declined 50c. ℔ bbl.; market dull; sales 300 bbls. Spring at $10 50 and 50 bbls. new White Kentucky at $13@$13 50. Wheat is in fair demand for new Amber, with sales of 5 cars Ohio at $2 25, delivered; 2 cars Kentucky at $2 28, on the track; 1,000 bushels York State, delivered at mill. Corn dull, buyers and sellers generally 1c. apart; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 90c.; 20,000 bushels rejected at 85., and 4,000 bushels Ohio at 92c., closing unsettled. Rye bare; sales 7,500 bushels Western at $1 33. Oats dull and nominal, at 80c. Mess Pork—Asking $24 for heavy; $23 for light. Barley nominal. Highwines nominal. Freights opened at 11c. and closed at 11½c. to New-York. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat; 234,000 bushels Corn; 15,000 bushels Rye; 6,000 bbls. Flour. Shipments—Corn, 185,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels. In Store—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 344,000 bushels; Oats, 67,000 bushels; Rye, 7,800 bushels; Barley, 1,400 bushels.

Cincinnati, Monday, July 29.

Flour dull and drooping, with but little demand; Family, $9 75@$10 25; Fancy, $10 75@$11 50. Wheat dull; No. 1 Red, $2; White, $2 10@$2 20. Corn active at 75c. for No. 1 mixed in bulk, and 85c. sacked; the offerings are light. Oats dull; old sold at 85c. in bulk; new were offered at 70c. for delivery next week. Rye unsettled and nominal at $1 25@$1 30. Cotton firm at 26c.@27c. for Middling; there was only a local demand at these rates. Whisky steady at 30c. Mess Pork in demand at $24, but was not offered to any extent below $24 50. Bulk Meats firm but quiet. Hams, 21c.@22c. for sugar-cured, and 19c. for common. Lard firm at 12c.; there was some demand at 12¼c.; the stock is estimated at 26,000 tierces, being double that the same time last year. Butter firm and scarce at 18c.@20c. for Central Ohio, and 22c.@23c. for Reserve. Flaxseed steady at $2. Clover was held at $10; Timothy, $3. Coffee, 20c.@27c. Sugar, 12c.@15c. for Raw and 17¼c.@18c. for Refined. Gold, 140¼ buying.

Oswego, Monday, July 29.

Flour in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 2,000 bbls., at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13@$13 50 for Red Winter, $14 for White, $15@$15 50 for Double Extra. Wheat in moderate demand; sales 1,000 bushels choice White Canada at $2 90, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 20, and 4,000 bushels new Amber Michigan at $2 60. Corn dull; sales 13,500 bushels Indiana at 93½c., and car lots No. 1 Illinois at 96c.@97c. Oats, Barley, Rye and Peas scarce and quiet. Corn Meal $2 35 ℔ 100 lbs. Millfeed in good demand; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $30 ℔ ton. Canal Freights steady; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. Lake Imports—550 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 28,700 bushels Corn, 3,513,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—788 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Corn, 1,956,000 feet Lumber.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 29.

Cotton firmer; sales 500 bales; Low Middling, 25c.; receipts, 528 bales. Louisiana Sugar is very quiet and the stock is light; fully fair, 14c.@14½c. Cuba Sugar is firm and in good inquiry at 12¾c.@13c. for Fair; the stock is light. Cuba Molasses is in large supply and moderate demand at 50c.@52c., according to lots. Flour dull and nominal; Choice old, $13; new, $14. Corn dull and weaker; $1 15@$1 40 was the whole range. Oats firm at $1 15; the stock is light. Mess Pork quiet, but firmer at $26 25. Bacon—There is only a moderate jobbing demand; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. Choice sugar cured Hams, 22c.@23c. Lard is quiet but firm; the stock is light; tierces, 13½c. Gold, 140½. Sterling Exchange, 52@54½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. premium.

St. Louis, Monday, July 29.

Tobacco active but unchanged. Cotton dull at 20c. for Low Middling. Hemp firm, but unchanged. Flour heavy; Extra, $9 25; Double Extra, $11@$12 25; Choice and Fancy $12 5 @$14. Wheat declined 10c.@15c.; Good Fall, $1 80@$1 20; Prime $1 9 @$2 02½; Choice, $2 05@$2 06. Corn heavy at 87c.@91c. for Yellow; $1 03@$1 10 for White. Oats heavy; 79c. for new, and 84c.@85c. for old. Rye declining; sales at $1 25@$1 35. Provisions heavy. Mess Pork lower at $24 50@$24 75. Bacon Shoulders, 13c. Clear Sides, 16c. Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c. Sugar cured Hams, $19 75@$20. Lard, keg, 13c.; Choice kettle, in tcs., 13c. Receipts—Flour, 4,147 bbls.; Wheat, 8,763 sacks; Oats, 2,832 sacks. Rye 10,868 sacks, Barley, 44 sacks.

Chicago, Monday, July 29.

Flour dull; Spring Extras $9 37½@$10 50. Spring Wheat dull, $1 70@$1 82. Corn quiet; at 87c.@87½c. for No. 1, and 83c.@82½c. for No. 2. Oats dull and declined 4c.@5c.; sales at 62½c.@65c. for No. 2, closing at the inside. Rye active at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales at 98c.@$1. for No. 1. Barley neglected. Mess Pork neglected; $24 was asked, and $23 50 was offered. Lard firm at 12½c.@13½c. Cattle dull and unchanged. Live Hogs quiet at $6 60@$6 80 for fair to good smooth. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 141,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 Hogs. Shipments—2,800 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 262,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats.

Baltimore, Monday, July 29.

Coffee dull and nominal for Rio. Cotton quiet and firm; Middling Uplands 27c.@27½c. Flour quiet and steady; City Mills Extra at $11 50@$12, others unchanged; receipts light. Wheat in fair supply and firmer; White, $1 90@$2 50 for inferior to good; Red, $2 20@$2 50 for fair to choice; Bulk, $2 35@$2 45, for good to prime. Corn—Receipts better and in good demand; White, $1 25@$1 28; Mixed, $1 14@$1 15; Mixed Western, $1 12. Oats in large supply at 58c.@70c. for fair to prime New, and 78c.@80c. for Old. Sugar firm but unchanged. Provisions steady but unchanged; there is a better feeling in the market.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 29.

Flour heavy; market favors buyers; Superfine, $8@$9 25; new Wheat Extras, $11. Wheat—receipts small but fully equal to the demand; fair to choice new red, $2 25@$2 35; Kentucky white, $2 81. Rye active at $1 55@$1 60. Corn quiet but firm; Yellow, $1 17@$1 18; Mixed Western, $1 12@$1 13. Oats 90c.@93c. for Pennsylvania. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky dull; quotations nominal. It has been raining here all day, and the thermometer is 20 degrees lower than yesterday.

Toledo, Ohio, Monday, July 29.

Flour quiet. Wheat declined 7c.@8c.; new Amber, $2 12; No. 1 Red Wabash, $2 10; White Michigan, to arrive, $2 20; receipts, 50,000 bushels. Corn—Fresh receipts of No. 1 held at 94c., 92c. bid; No. 2 held at 86c., 84c. bid. Oats firm and scarce. Receipts of the Week—7,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 109,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

Louisville, Monday, July 29.

Tobacco lower; sales 72 hhds.; Lugs, $3 25@$4 75; Medium Leaf, $18 75@$19 50. Flour declined 25c.; A No. 1 New, $11. Wheat—Prime New, $1 75. Corn—Shelled White, $1@$1 05. Oats—Prime, in bulk, 85c.; New, 50c.@60c. Rye—New, $1 20. Coffee—Rio declined ½c. Mess Pork, $24 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½c., packed; Clear Sides, 16¾c.; Fancy Hams, 20¼c. Lard—Tierces, 12¾c. Raw Whisky, in bond, 31c.

Milwaukee, Monday, July 29.

Flour dull; City Double Extra, $10 25@$11; Country do., $10@$10 25; Extras, $9 25@$9 75. Wheat quiet at $2 20 for No. 1; $1 89 for No. 2; $1 70@$1 72 for No. 3, and $1 20 for Rejected. Oats dull at 68c. for No. 2. Corn firm at 85c.@86c. for No. 1 old. Receipts—500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,400 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

Memphis, Monday, July 29.

Cotton firm at 24c.@25½c.; exports, 12 bales; receipts, 124 bales. Superfine Flour unchanged. Corn dull at $1 30 for White. Oats declining; sales at 9 c.@95c. Pork dull at $26. Bacon, Clear Sides and Lard unchanged.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 29.

Cattle market dull and unsettled but lower; 1,800 heads were sold at 11c.@17c. ℔ lb.; Cows unchanged. Sheep dull, 10,000 sold at 5c.@6c ℔ lb. Hogs dull, sold 2,700 at $9 5 @$10 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

Wilmington, N. C., Monday, July 29.

Cotton nominal at 23c. Resin—Low grades are firm at $2 80@$2 83; finer grades are dull and unsettled. Spirits of Turpentine firmer and active at 53½c.; the stock is light.

Savannah, Ga., Monday, July 29.

Cotton firm and in moderate demand; sales 67 bales; holders are asking 25½c.@26c. for Middling; receipts, 154 bales.

Charleston, S. C., Monday, July 29.

Cotton unchanged; sales 110 bales; Middlings 25½c.@26c.; receipts 160 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, July 29.

Cotton market steady; light offerings retard business; sales 56 bales Middlings at 24c.@24½c.

Mobile, Ala., Monday, July 29.

Cotton closed firm; sales 100 bales Low Middling, 23c.; receipts, 25 bales.

Advertisement.:
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

July 29—*In Steamship City of Boston from Liverpool*—W. Fielding, E. Molson, M. Emanuel, W. Lyon, J. W. Bouton, J. D. Nairne, Mr. McClintock, J. Evans, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Jackson, Thos. Rice, Mr. Johnson, J. Fowler, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Penniman, Mr. Wright, Mr. Simmons, William Webb, J. Rigley, Mr. Turner, J. Gray, J. Noble, John Thompson, William Gugerson, H. Pitcartley, Mr. Cardwell, E. Haight, M. L. Pennoper, George W. Goodrich, Robert Parker, H. Keenan, G. A. Robertson and wife, Mr. Talbot and wife, T. Goodall and wife, Mr. Turner and wife, J. Sealy and wife, Mr. Spence and wife, Mr. McGrath and wife, T. Phillips and wife, Mr. Wileman, wife and two children; Mr. Sprague, wife and child; Mrs. Pennett and two children, Mr. Kellett, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. and Miss Leas, Mr. Reynardson, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Evans, Mrs. Stott, Mr. Louth and wife, Miss Louth, Mr. Earl and wife, F. Earl, L. Thompson, G. Gimbrede, L. Decker, M. Mason, A. Jennings, H. and J. Nicholls, Mr. Deacon, R. Shaen.

July 29—*In steamship Bremen from Bremen*—F. Gerstacker, O. Hofman, O. K. Kruse, A. Stangrafe, J. Martin, H. Osborne, H. Rookey, Fanny Hillip, Emma Caywell, D. Procopiadi, L. F. Donnierbach and wife, F. Slaiforth, C. Ruppert, J. Bosher, R. Whittield, C. Vanderbruck, Lena Rennings, C. Andrews, W. Schmidt, Charles Kessler and wife, A. Frey, R. Adelberg and others.

July 29—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg*—Dr. J. Piszoock, wife and child, W. Nordmeir, Hulda Bende, E. Suschizky, P. Stucken, P. Richter, H. and J. Engler, Fmelie Manburg, J. Rosenberg, A. Lieser, Louis Bar, J. Brakemeyer, J. Jacobsohn, C. Maercker and son, A. Wenzleniefe, C. Oltman, M. Schottlander, P. Smith, C. Herting, Emma Holtz, Henrietta and Fanny Horn, H. Ottmer, C. Haselbuch.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—Mrs. R. Mills, Mrs. Ann Travers, Arthur Learam and servant, Mrs. E. H. Locke, Miss Isabel Locke, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. E. L. Jarvis, Miss E. S. Welsman, Miss L. Welsman, Mrs. Richardson and child, L. B. Hancks, lady and child, Mrs. D. J. Sturgis and servant, Miss L. V. Hatch, G. W. Steffins, lady and 2 children, P. A. Doris and lady, Mrs. L. L. Holmes and servant, J. H. Lawton, lady and child, Mrs. Gen. Hincks, and child, Mrs. A. Levy, Mrs. J. A. Dupru, Mrs. Blanche, Miss Blanche, W. G. Mayes, W. F. Nance, J. Montgomery, R. S. Burns, H. C. Burns, D. McPherson, and others

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 54	Sun sets	7 18	Moon sets	6 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 48	Gov. Island	7 59	Hell Gate	9 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steamer Virginia, Snyder, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Barks Diana, (Swed.,) Wagnusen, Stettin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Azelia, (Br.,) Brown, Rio Janeiro, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Carlotta, (Br.,) Wilkins, La Palmas, Canary, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Kadosk, Deshon, Shonghae, Wetmore, Cryder & Co.; Eva H. Fisk, Emery, Cadiz for orders, Ruger Bros.; Lady Louisa, (Br.,) Mackenzie, London, Morgan & Tinker.

Brigs Leo, (Br.,) Cottane, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Anderson, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; G. W. Chase, Dunning, Portland, Baxter & Merrill; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Scholtz, Santa Martha, Savanilla, &c., J. C. Demier; Mecosta, Dunbar, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Hope, (Br.,) Carter, Barbados, Jones & Lough; Renshaw, Smith, Malaga, J. E. Ward & Co.; Monarco del Mare, (Ital.,) Garquito, Cardiff, Slocovich & Smith; Eva, (Ital.,) Minri, Cette, Slocovich & Smith.

Schooners J. Leighton, Leighton, Jacksonville and Pilatka, Van Brunt & Slaght; Republic, Weeks, New-Bedford, Pease & Thomas; Rainbow, Alexander, Salem; H. F. Baker, Kelly, Georgetown, D. C., T. B. Chase & Co.; Laura, (Br.,) Cleare, St. Thomas, Morrison & Phillips.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., 27th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co., making the passage in 58 hours. 28th, 35 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Emily B. Souder, hence for Charleston. 29th, off the Delaware, schr. Nightingale, of Orient, L. I., bound S. Same day off Absecom, brig Alice Lea, bound N.

Steamship Bremen, Neynaber, of and from Bremen July 13, via Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 355 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds the whole passage. July 14, off the Galloper, passed ship Margaret, bound E.

Steamship City of Boston, Leitch, Liverpool July 17 and Queenstown 18th, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to John G. Dale. July 20, lat. 51 29, lon. 18 48, passed steamship Malta, bound W. 24th, lat. 47 20, lon. 49 51, steamship City of Paris, bound E.

Steamship Borussia, Franzen, of and from Hamburg July 14, with mdse. and 296 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Monterey, Edwards, New-Orleans 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Geo. B. Hartson.

Ship Lady Blessington, Emery, Shields June 8, with coal to Calvin Adams.

Ship Montreal, (Br.,) Woodcock, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Williams & Guion.

Bark Arietta, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Salt Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Walter, Libby, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark J. L. Wickwire, (Br.,) Holmes, Havana via Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to John Edmonson.

Bark Triumph, (of Portland,) McFarland, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 18 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark Ocean Steed, (of Turks Island,) Flinn, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with molasses to master. July 20, lat. 37, lon. 71, spoke brig Rebecca Sheppard, from Georgia for Europe; had been struck by lightning, and would go to Philadelphia for repairs. The O. S. has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with light N. and N. W. winds.

Bark Exchange, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Churchill, St. Jago de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Doon of Ayre, Munroe, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Isaac Hall.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Thurlow, Salt Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Maria Louisa, (Span.,) Poies, Havana 9 ds., in ballast to Ferrer & Medina.

Brig Havana Packet, (Dutch,) Harken, Havana 12 ds., sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has a cargo of sugar for reshipment.

Brig Isabel, (of Halifax, N. S.,) McCort, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig China, (of Lulenberg, N. S.,) Ronkey, Humacao 10 ds., with molasses to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Mariner, Manzanilla 18 ds., with mahogany to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig Maud, (of Halifax, N. S.,) O'Bryan, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Nellie Johnson, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Holmes, Port-au-Spain, Trinidad, 24 ds., with molasses to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacoa 15 ds., with salt to Dovale & Co.

Brig Teresa, (Span.,) Sala, Cienfuegos 16 ds., in ballast to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Stephen Duncan, Tyler, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Aroostook, Bryant, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Hulda, (Swed.,) Burstein, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Rocky Glen, Wallace, Manzanilla 15 ds., with wood, &c., to Warren Ray.

Brig Emily Comer, Christie, Bathurst, W. C. A., 39 ds., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, Boston 4 ds.; is bound to Maryland.

Brig Atlas, (Norw.,) Berassan, Oporto 43 ds., with cork to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Matron, Hillman, Indianola 30 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Planet, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Lamb, Greytown, Nic., 26 ds., with hides, &c., to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Nile, (Br.,) Whitter, Maracaibo 22 ds., with coffee to Penniston & Co.

Brig Lotus, Turnbull, Jacmel 17 ds., with wood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ethel Bolton, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Davis, Bridgeport, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Rolerson, (of Boston,) Scott, Galveston 30 ds., with cotton, &c., to Young & Cohen.

Brig Marco Polo, (of Walton, N. S.,) Crowell, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Peniston & Co.

Brig South Boston, (of Pictou,) Conery, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Pepito, (Span.,) Roig, Sagua 10 ds., in ballast to Farrer & Medina.

Schr. Lord of the Isle, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Conmans, Truxillo, Hond., 18 ds., with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Arthur Burton, (of Boston,) Frohock, Tobasco 26 ds., with mahogany, &c., to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Jessie Carroll, Underhill, Baracoa, with fruit to master.

Schr. N. B. Borden, Hulso, Ruatan 16 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Dundee, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Goold, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., sugar, &c., to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Schr. Prudence, (of Lincolnville,) Coombs, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. M. J. McMillan, Outerbridge, Bermuda 9 ds., with old junk to Middleton & Co.

Schr. E. A. De Hart, Low, Gonaives 9 ds., with logwood and cotton to J. B. Wenberg.

Schr. Flying Cloud, McIntire, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Emery, Richmond, Me., 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Glenwood, Mills, Horton's Point, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nelson Hall, Strickland, Portland, Conn., for Baltimore.

Schr. Helen P., Jones, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Eberman, Houghton, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. L. Sturges, Nichols, Virginia.

Schr. Barnard, Letts, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Schmidt, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah, Sullivan, Virginia.

Schr. Elizabeth, Howe, Virginia.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Look, Virginia.

Schr. C. S. Scull, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Soper, —— S. C.

Schr. J. Nickerson, Sleight, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. O. Irish, Rathbone, Fernandina.

Schr. J. C. Daily, Ward, Savannah.

Schr. C. F. Meany, Clark, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Kate, Stearns, Providence.

Schr. Richmond, Guptil, Rockland, for Sandy Hook.

Schr. Senator, Faulklin, Boston.

Schr. Arctic, Healy, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Anna E. Valentine, Baylis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. John Manlove, Stabe, Newport.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Calais, for Newark.

Schr. Wm. A. Vail, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Lamartine, Driggs, Gardiner, with heading.

Schr. G. W. Kimball, Jr., Pratt, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Boundbrook, Perry, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Niger, Thompson, Gloucester, with fish.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 29—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; Key West, do.; bark C. V. Minpu, from New-Orleans; brigs Canada, from Goree; Jacinto, Cienfuegos; schr. Mischief, Ponce; bark R. A. Allen, Sagua.

CHARLESTON, July 29—Arr. steamships Emily B. Souder, New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. Celista, New-York; Trident, Providence.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 26, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Grace Clifton Otis, from Wilmington, N. C., for Portsmouth.

July 26, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Jochin, Thompson, from City Keys, Fla., for Boston; Jane C. Patterson, Corson, from Philadelphia for Boston; John B. Spofford, Hawkins, Elizabethport for Newburyport.

July 27, A. M.—In port, schrs. Hannah, Grace Clifton, Hero, of Belfast; Jochin, Jane C. Patterson, John B. Spofford.

Sailed—All vessels before reported, except the above reports.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29—Arr. steamship Sappho, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The Cunard steamship Russia left New-York July 10, at 1 P. M., and arrived at Queenstown July 18, at 10 P. M., mean time of passage, 8 days and 4 hours.

Fortress Monroe, July 28.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports the arrival of the following vessels, bound for Baltimore: Ship Tiber, from Callao, with guano; barks Delaware, from Demerara; Senora, from Savannah; brigs Cleta, from Porto Rico; Elise Henriette, from Buenos Ayres; Jabez, from Bermuda. The brig E. F. August, from Rio Janeiro, in Hampton Roads, with coffee, and the Spanish brig Eppita, from Havana to New-York, were spoken on the 26th.

Spoken, &c.

Abbie Clifford—schr., for Rio Janeiro, 17 ds. out, July 5, lat. 28 49, lon. 37 55.

Cultivator—ship, strg. E., July 20 lat. 41 20, lon. 68.

Gen. Putnam—brig, hence for Porto Rico, July 18, no lat. &c.

Kate Davenport—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 27, lat. 40 48, lon. 65 52.—(By pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13.)

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, July 10, brig Clara P. Gibbs, Wilson, for Boston, ldg.; brigs Rocky Glen, Wallace, do., for New-York; Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, do. do.

At Curacoa, July 14, Br. brig Florence, arr. June 28; E. P. Smith, Lawrence, July 6; T. Fields, do. 11th; schr. Pilot's Bride, Brewster, hence 12th; schr. Howard, from master, 13th.

At Mayaguez, P. R., July 13, brig Gambia, for Philadelphia soon.

At Humacao, July 18, brig Velocity, for New-York soon.

At Tobasco, July 2, brig C. H. Haskell, for Boston, loading.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT
The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

MEDICAL GUIDE,
Giving reliable information of great value to the sick of both sexes, never before published, and worth a journey to New-York on foot to obtain it. Sent free in a plain sealed envelope, with the highest testimonials, by inclosing a postage stamp to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 262, July 29, 1867.
50, 17, 9, 14, 32, 36, 43, 29, 51, 25, 46, 53.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 263, July 29, 1867.
21, 74, 43, 54, 34, 56, 57, 64, 68, 13, 23, 72, 19.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 272, July 29, 1867.
25, 44, 59, 52, 28, 72, 19, 21, 23, 30, 34, 78.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 273, July 29, 1867.
40, 38, 73, 63, 43, 22, 15, 26, 74, 42, 58, 61, 29.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Manazers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No 455, July 29, 1867.
17, 7, 74, 25, 34, 70, 61, 27, 73, 42, 12, 30, 26.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 456, July 29, 1867.
35, 67, 38, 70, 71, 24, 61, 14, 34, 54, 19, 60.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 379, July 29, 1867.
19, 63, 51, 77, 39, 15, 58, 56, 62, 28, 67, 3, 21.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 380, July 29, 1867.
65, 56, 36, 9, 68, 34, 47, 72, 55, 12, 5, 41.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 163 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.